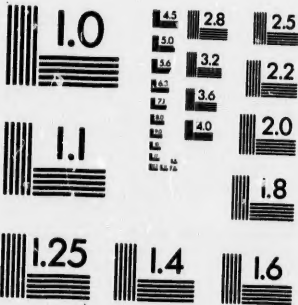


MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

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Good Crops or Poor Crops
WHICH SHALL IT BE
FOR 1893.

BONE AND
POTASH FOR
FRUIT.

FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS

PRIZE WINNER 1892.

HOWELL & CO. HAMILTON.

FREEMAN'S

POTATO

CONTEST



DAVID QUANTVILLE
PROVING

BUSHELS POTATOES TO ACRE, PROFIT \$156⁰⁰, SEE PAGE 10.

OBSERVE THIS.

Drill set to sow 400 lbs. per acre of MINERAL FERTILIZER will distribute about 200 lbs. of OUR BONE FERTILIZER. In other words you will need to SET DRILL TO SOW ABOUT DOUBLE QUANTITY REQUIRED. We find that No. 16 Gear, with No. 22 on Square Shaft (Wisner Drill), will distribute about 200 lbs. per acre of our Bone Fertilizer.

315 Bushels of Potatoes on One Acre.

CONCORD, October 24, 1892.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—In using your Fertilizer I found a great benefit to all the crops that I used it on. My potatoes that I sowed 1200 lbs. to the acre gave me **315 bushels** of potatoes. Where I had half an acre of same kind of soil manured with barn-yard manure that only produced 75 bushels.

The onions I used it on gave me a very fine crop, I had **225 bushels** on $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. I also sowed a piece in the middle of a patch of corn, and I could see just where it went. The stalks were over a foot higher, and the ears were all fine large ones. Some of them measured **16 inches** long.

I am well pleased with the crops it produced, and shall use it more than I have. I used about 3000 pounds of it this year, and consider it is as good to me as 100 loads of manure.

I remain yours truly,

Signed, DAVID QUANTRILL.

Used Twelve Tons.

MT. PLEASANT, Mohawk Post Office, Brant County, Nov., 1892.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I want to voluntarily offer my testimonial to the excellence of the Fertilizer I procured from you. **I sowed about 12 tons** broadcast upon land previous to sowing or planting. I planted about 13 acres of potatoes, and sowed about 550 pounds per acre. **There was a remarkable example** of the difference between my crop and that of some of my neighbors. Weak plants on poor soil were attacked by the beetle and destroyed, while mine remained **vigorous and strong**. My experience was equally satisfactory with buckwheat and turnips.

In your Fertilizer I found the exemplification of the fact that good cultivation pays, therefore I can most cheerfully recommend your Fertilizer to any farmer or or gardener.

Yours truly,

Signed, J. M. THOMAS.

Kindly hand this book to your neighbor if you already have a copy, or if you do not require it,

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OFFICE OF
HIRAM WALKER,

WALKERVILLE, ONT.,

August 5th 1892

Mr. W. A. Freeman

Hamilton Ontario.

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith please
find cheque for \$328⁰⁵ being amount
of your account for Fertilizer & Freight.

I had a small pamphlet noted
and am glad to say it was
found to be good. I hope it may
all be of the same quality.

Yours truly

Hiram Walker
(am)

WHY do so many manufacturers say just as good as **Freeman's** when trying to sell other fertilizers? Have you ever stopped to think? There must be great merit in **Freeman's Fertilizers**.

In placing my manures before the public for the fourth year, I do so knowing that I am putting on the market reliable and honest fertilizers. **It is a fact** that other fertilizers, represented to be "equal to Freeman's," give just as good results. Why have the sales of **Freeman's Fertilizers** increased year after year, in the face of the most severe and unscrupulous competition, until they have exceeded those of any other fertilizer in the Dominion.

I wish the Farmers to understand at the outset, that when I started my factory, it was with the purpose of giving a genuine article made from pure Bone and animal matter.

If these lower priced fertilizers are really "equal to Freeman's," why are they not sold at the same price? Is it because the makers are philanthropic, or because their fertilizers will not sell at the same price as Freeman's, or because the public will not believe they are "equal to Freeman's."

The Freeman Fertilizer, though higher in price than some others, are scientifically, **carefully and honestly** made. In the use of them you are sure of good results. They seem to go right to the spot and stay there. **They are reliable and may be depended upon.** You may be sure of getting what you buy—getting what is guaranteed.

Why should our competitors advance, as their leading argument, the claim that their fertilizers are "equal to Freeman's," unless **Freeman's Fertilizers** are recognized, even by their strongest competitors, as the **standard fertilizer in the country**, "equal to Freeman's," being equivalent to saying "equal to the best."

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PURE,

FREEMAN'S Fertilizer Works

Office—255 to 265 James Street North,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

W. A. FREEMAN, - PROPRIETOR.



Manufacturers of the following High Grade Fertilizers :

Sure Growth, Potato Manure,
Bone and Potash, Early Vegetable,
Pure Bone Meal, Dissolved Bone,
Bombay Bone Meal, Farmers' Pride,
Flower, Lawn and Park Dressing.

—ALSO—

Ground Beef Scrap. Bone Flour.

**GRANULATED BONE, GROUND OYSTER SHELL, EGG PRODUCER,
AND ANIMAL MEAL FOR POULTRY FOOD.**

—AND—

PURE, CLEAN BONE, FINELY GROUND FOR CATTLE FOOD.

SPECTATOR PRINTING COMPANY

Buying and Using Fertilizers

THERE are a few things about the purchase and use of chemical fertilizers that may be regarded as settled. The science of "bar manuring" is hardly out of the cradle yet, there are hundreds of things yet to be learned and the few positive facts will help in solving new problems. We know that nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid have a certain intrinsic value when found in fertilizers just as when found in flour or meat. We understand perfectly well that the grain we feed our horses and cattle has a fixed value determined by the cost of growing, grinding and marketing it. The food that feeds our plants in the same way and for like reasons has an intrinsic value.

Every farmer knows that the straw and the chaff of the wheat plant will make a cheap ration for his cows; but that he would starve to death on the proceeds of a dairy fed on such food. Take away the chaff and most of the straw, add grain and clover hay and you have a ration costing more and yet yielding 50 times as much profit. Both rations contain nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, but the grain ration contains these elements in a concentrated and digestible form. In the same way a CHEAP fertilizer might be made containing these elements in a crude, bulky, indissoluble form, for possibly half the price of a standard brand which contains twice as much soluble plant food as the cheaper one.

In buying a given amount of food in the cheap fertilizer you pay perhaps twice as much for freight, cartage, bagging and handling as you do in buying the better brand. The belief that chemical fertilizers "live but one year"—that they leach out of the soil in one season—has stood in the light of many farmers who did not dare to use fertilizer enough through fear that it would wash out and be wasted. It is true that much of the nitrogen is washed away often the first season, but the potash and phosphoric acid cannot go until the soil goes.

One Thousand Dollars Profit.

(From the New England Homestead, May 18, 1889.)

I notice that exception is taken to a statement in the *Homestead* of March 16, that a good farm of 125 acres should pay all expenses of management and return to the proprietor for his services \$1,000 net profit. I agree with "C.S.R." that it ought to be done and can be done. Now what must the income from such a farm be to give about the above-named profit? I am engaged in farming, and have a farm of 100 acres, 90 of which is under cultivation, from which I sold last year over \$3,300 worth of products. At the same rate per acre for 125 acres (estimating my farm at 100 acres) the sales would amount to \$4,125. How was this to be brought about? I go back thirteen years, when my sales did not exceed \$2,400, and did not average over \$1,500 to \$1,800. My system of farming is corn upon sward, potatoes, wheat and pasture, or mowing two years. The increase in salable products has been brought about by a liberal application of special crop-fertilizers, and it appears to me I am just reaching the stage of really profitable production of crops. Although I am increasing the quantities per acre each year, I hope in a few years to reach the quantity that will prove the most profitable. My application this year will be 1,500 pounds per acre for potatoes and wheat, wheat to follow the potatoes. I use no low grade fertilizer, always the highest in plant-food, with a liberal quantity of nitrogen. I have confined myself always to the XXXX Manures, believing from my thirteen years' experience that they give the best average results.—D. C. Lewis, *Middlesex County, N.J.*

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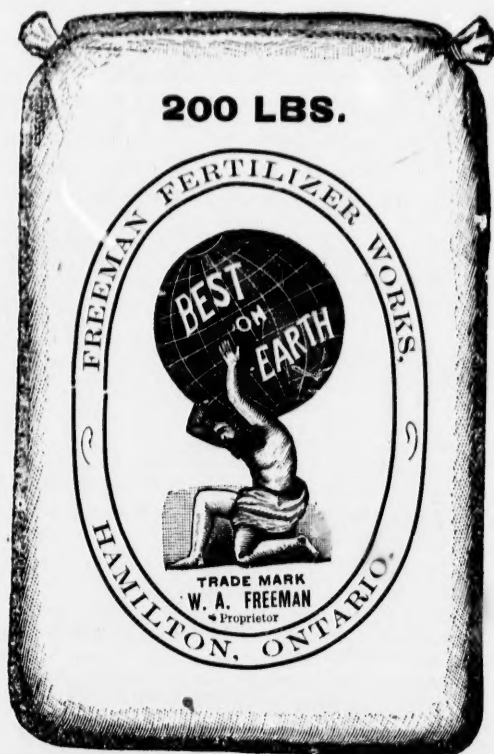
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

All our different brands are put up in sacks of 200 lbs. Each package bears our Guaranteed Analysis.



All material used in the compounding of these manures are of the very choicest quality.

No Rock, Horn, Leather or other inferior ingredients used.

A leading American Fertilizer manufacturer states in plain terms that the basis of their manures is BONE, and that they use no Phosphate rock of any kind or any inferior materials. They offer to forfeit **\$10,000** to any one who will prove that they have ever used any **Phosphate Rock** in any of their manures.

The Best is the Cheapest.

The following letters from a few of our many customers who buy hundreds of dollars worth at one purchase, speak for themselves.

ST. CATHARINES, April 15, 1890.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed Sight Draft on Canadian Bank of Commerce for the sum **three hundred and forty eight dollars and eighty cents (\$348.80)** being the amount of your account for Fertilizer.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) SAMUEL AND W. H. COLLINSON.

MEADOWBROOK FRUIT AND STOCK FARM

NIAGARA TOWNSHIP, August 30, 1891.

W. A. FREEMAN, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find check for **three hundred and eighty four (384.00) dollars** being full payment of account for Fertilizer purchased from you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) SAMUEL AND W. H. COLLINSON.

ST. CATHARINES, April 7, 1892.

W. A. FREEMAN, ESQ., Hamilton:

DEAR SIR,—The car of Fertilizer received
I enclose you cheque for **four hundred and forty one dollars and sixty cents, (\$441.60)** for amount of your account.

Yours truly,

E. MCARDLE.

MOUNT PLEASANT, May 19, 1892.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find twelve dollars, the amount of freight on car of Fertilizer, also **four hundred and thirty two dollars (\$432.00)** in settlement of your account for Fertilizer.

Yours truly,

J. M. THOMAS.

NIAGARA, April 11, 1892

W. A. FREEMAN, ESQ., Hamilton, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find **two hundred and five dollars and twenty cents (\$205.20)** being amount of your account for Fertilizer.

Yours truly,

J. H. BENN.

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FREEMAN'S POTATO MANURE.

Potatoes make the best part of their growth in sixty days. They must grow quickly and continuously to be good; and a potato fertilizer, therefore, must be an active one, containing plant-food ready to act not only at the start, but gradually throughout the season.

The Freeman Potato Manure contains all the elements required for an average yield, and at the same time supplies them in forms best suited to the potato crop; and potatoes grown on it are invariably good, being smooth and fair without, and mealy and pure within. Moreover, they are less likely to rot than those raised on stable manure, because the Fertilizer is more soluble, producing a quicker growth; and, besides, there is no decaying organic matter present, as in the case of stable manure, to foster the growth of germs which appear as rot, rust, or blight.

Application—May be used in the hills or rows, mixing and covering with earth, provided it is scattered well. Scatter it down the rows, mix as thoroughly as possible in any manner which best commends itself, with plow, brush, chain, etc. Use three sacks and upwards per acre on ordinary land.

The quantity may be increased to one ton per acre, and this quantity is successfully used by many growers, particularly when potato crop is followed by wheat, grass, etc. When this quantity is used, apply 1000 lbs. broadcast after plowing, mix and level down with common smoothing harrow; scatter 500 lbs. in furrows before planting, and apply at first hoeing on sides of rows 500 lbs. more. With ordinary care in mixing in the Fertilizer in furrows with brush, chain, etc., no injury will be done to the tubers.

We claim this is a complete Potato Manure, requiring neither stable manure or other fertilizer, and should be used exclusively.

Practical experience has shown that the Potato Manure, to the extent it is used by the potato crop, remains, and is effective in enriching the soil, as shown in the succeeding crops of wheat and grass.

This manure is also well adapted for all vegetables, at planting or any hoeing, particularly where starch and sugar formation is desired, superior quality of crop as well as large yield; also for sweet potatoes, asparagus, sweet corn, sugar beets, strawberries and all small fruits, pears, peaches, grapes, etc.

Should you require a manure richer in ammonia than the Freeman Potato Manure, then use Sure Growth.

Use no farm manure on potatoes, apply it to the corn fields, as this crop, with its strong, rank feeding-powers and long-growing season, can feed on it better than potatoes or even wheat. Much labor will be saved, and the potato crop will be finer, healthier and larger than with farm yard manure.

Poor soils never produce a good crop, neither are the potatoes of first-class quality, for vegetables, like the flesh of animals, are always deficient in flavor if they have been half-starved.—*Jas. Pink on Potato Culture.*

If the potatoes have food enough, they can dispense with the mechanical effect of barn-yard manure. If you grow large crops, you will not suffer for the want of vegetable matter in the soil, even with so limited a root-growing crop as potatoes.—*Harris.*

8 Freeman's Fertilizers are Complete Manures.

COBOURG, November 18, 1892.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR.—I sold a considerable quantity of your Fertilizer during the season of 1892, and it has met with good success in every kind of grain and root crops wherever applied, and we expect to more than double up next season.

Yours Respectfully,

GEO. THOMPSON,

Grain and Seed Merchant

ONIONS.

Swamp or muck soil is much used for Onion Culture and will produce a milder but not quite as solid bulb as those grown on up land. It is necessary to work the soil well with some hoe crop for several years so as to reduce the weed crop before sowing to onions. PLOW IN THE FALL, just after the crop is taken off. The weed seed will then sprout but will not have time to ripen. In the spring put on a cultivator or weighted harrow and mellow up the soil.

Spread broadcast before the harrowing or cultivating and work it well into the soil from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of

FREEMAN'S POTATO MANURE

per acre, and 500 to 600 pounds when the crop sets for bulb, scattered between the rows and worked in. The crop will suffer less from smut and maggot when fertilizers are used than with stable manure. Just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, from the 5th to the 20th of April, drill 15 inches apart from 5 to 6 pounds seed, on account of smut and maggots, which at times interfere with the growth, in order to have plants enough and to spare. Just as soon as the rows can be seen go through them with a hoe. It is one continuous working from that time on until they are nearly ready to pull. They really need working once a week until within three or four weeks of their ripening. When pulled about September 1st allow them to lie on the ground for a week or so to cure, then top them. The time required for curing varies with the condition of the onions. If they are quite ripe, and the weather is good, two or three days will sometimes suffice. From 500 to 700 bushels per acre is a good average crop, but as high as twelve hundred bushels have been grown on one acre. They can be grown for a number of years consecutively on the same plot of ground.

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The basis of these Fertilizers is purely animal matter. 9

FREEMAN'S SURE GROWTH

For Grain, Grass and Vegetables, &c., &c.

It is a general Fertilizer for all soils and crops, and has always proven to be the very best Fertilizer in the market for all kinds of grain, root, grass and garden crops. It is made of the very best materials that can be used in the manufacture of Fertilizers, and has for its basis bone, blood and potash.

It is not a stimulant, but adds permanent value to the land; is adapted to all soils, and not only yields immediate results, but is also lasting in its effects. Not only does it give the growing crop a vigorous start, but it will greatly increase the yield and give more perfect grain.

No better article can be manufactured for the general use of farmers, gardeners and fruit growers. Special care will also be taken to have it furnished to farmers in the very best condition for drilling.

For grain and general crops this manure cannot be surpassed, as hundreds have already tested its superior qualities, and each succeeding year use more largely of it.

In applying it to grain crops, it can be used in the drill, or sown broadcast at time of sowing at the rate of from two to three sacks per acre. The results will be seen throughout the season, giving the plant an early start and more vigorous growth, and maturing a superior quality of grain and vegetables.

This manure is also intended for top dressing in Spring, for all kinds of grass lands, pastures, mowing lands, lawns, etc. Use one to three bags per acre, broadcast, by hand or machine. On poor land use three bags per acre. Pastures, timothy, etc., apparently worn out, have been brought up into good condition by a single application.

May also be used in the Fall. Also for top-dressing in the Spring, grain crops, wheat, rye, etc., which have suffered by winter exposure. Crops that otherwise would have returned little, if any more than the seed sown, have been made, by a single bag scattered evenly over the surface in very early Spring, to bring a fair crop and greatly improved growth of Timothy and Clover. Use one to three bags per acre.

It is very active and soluble, and yet not subject to any loss, either by evaporation or leaching. It promotes the growth of the best grass by furnishing full rations of all the constituents required. It is lasting in effects equally with the best stable manure, but at the same time it is quicker and more effective on the crop to which it is applied. Its introduction some years since marked a new era for restoring grass lands without plowing among the farmers. It is fine and dry, adapted for sowing by hand or machine. It is surpassed in this respect only by our Flower, Lawn and Park Dressing, prepared for flowers (bedded or window plants), lawns, parks, cemetery lots, etc.

A Bad Manure Mixture.—"A mixture of hen manure, slaked lime and wood ashes," is a bad combination for any crop. Why use the lime at all? If the ashes be used in liberal quantity they will furnish all needed lime. Unleached ashes and hen manure should never be mixed. Better use them separately or if both are quite dry, they should be used immediately after mixing. Sometimes salt sowed on wheat, away from salt water, strengthens the straw and increases the yield; but it is not a manure.

Freeman's Potato Contest.

Farmer's Advocate, Dec. 1892.

It is seldom that a more interesting task falls to the lot of the members of the staff of an agricultural journal than that which was intrusted to the editor of the *Farmer's Advocate* in deciding between the contestants for the handsome prizes offered by the Freeman Fertilizer Works, Hamilton, Ont. As published in our advertising columns, the sum of \$50 and \$25, respectively, were offered for the best and second best yield from one acre of potatoes, the growth of 1892, obtained by the use of the special potato manure manufactured at their works.

One of the rules of the contest was that stable manure or any other fertilizing material was not allowed to be used, which appeared to have been overlooked by some of the parties who had entered for the trial.

The potato crop is one of the most profitable that can be grown on the farm, and when a suitable soil is found a good deal more money can be made than in growing any of the grain crops. The principal difficulties that present themselves are the labor required at digging time, and the manure that must be supplied from some source. The latter is always a perplexing problem when the crop is intended to be sold from the farm, for when barn-yard manure is systematically applied and the crop produced from it sold, there can be no more certain way of impoverishing the farm, unless some means of supplying the loss thus sustained is provided for.

Although the potato crop is not generally considered very exhaustive to the soil, still it requires a liberal application of manure in some form to obtain a good yield, and few farmers produce sufficient barn-yard manure for their general crops, without applying it where no portion is intended to be returned to the farm.

If we can judge from the reports in this contest it will pay, and pay most liberally, to use largely of a special fertilizer to the potato crop, and, what is still better, the land will be left in a richer condition after the removal and sale of the potato crop than it was before the application of the fertilizer. If we take the greatest yield given in this contest, according to the computation of the most skillful analysts there is \$14.26 in value taken from this acre of soil in producing this crop of 315 bushels of potatoes; and again, calculating at the lowest estimate given by the government analyst of the value of elements left of the 1,200 pounds of Freeman's potato manure after producing this crop, we find there is still several dollars' value in these essentials remaining after producing this crop of potatoes than it contained before the application of the fertilizer. It must also be remembered that after producing this crop the land is in far better mechanical condition than before, and should be quite equal in this respect to the most approved summer-fallowing.

Many of our best farmers are of the opinion that cattle feeding is the only practical plan of supplying the necessary fertilizing elements to the soil, but in order to add to the store of fertility the feed must be purchased,

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for if that which is grown on the farm only is consumed nothing is added to the resources it already contains. Therefore, the only feasible plan that can be devised is to buy the amount of fertilizer that will be required to produce the crop intended to be sold, or the farm will be just the amount short that it required to produce the crop grown.

The practice of growing potatoes for sale is really worse in one particular than in producing wheat, for here the straw is left to be returned to the land; therefore, it is more on a par with growing grain and selling both straw and grain from the farm. Here also the greater the yield in the crop sold a larger amount is sold from the producing power, and it is only a question of time until a farm under this management will not pay for the expenditures required in growing the crop sown on it. The advantages that the experiments that have been conducted through the prizes offered in the contest we are about to review must be of untold benefit to all agriculturists. If it can be proved that a fertilizer can be supplied at an expenditure that the crop will warrant, the tables are then turned the other way, and the crop thus produced is a material advantage to the land it is produced upon, for the potato crop is one that gives the best results as a cleaning crop, and it is also one of the most useful to follow with grain.

It must be borne in mind, in estimating the results obtained from any commercial fertilizer or stable manure, that it requires a moderate amount of moisture all through the growing season. In order to receive the best advantage from any fertilizer, the elements contained in it must be made soluble under a moist condition of the soil to which it has been applied. Therefore, the extremely dry weather experienced at the most critical period prevented the crop in this contest obtaining the benefit that it otherwise would have derived. Taking it all round we must consider that the results obtained were astonishing, as it is generally conceded that last season was the most unfavorable for potato production we have had in many years.

The following are the yields per acre reported, together with the mode of working the land adopted by each of the most successful contestants:

David Quantrill, Cobourg, grew 315 bushels of potatoes, of which 15 bushels were small, comprising two varieties, viz., Burbank's Seedling and Rural New Yorker No. 2. The land was prepared by plowing (in the fall of 1891) out of sod off which had been cut one crop of hay one year after being seeded. The land was replowed May 12, 1892, and thoroughly harrowed and drilled; then 600 pounds of Freeman's Potato Manure was applied in the drill and mixed with the soil, an additional 600 pounds having been sown broadcast, thus 1,200 pounds was used on this acre. The seed was planted, whole medium-sized potatoes being selected, and 960 pounds to the acre, and planted May 24th. The vines appeared above the ground June 3rd. The cultivation consisted in harrowing the ground three times, twice cultivating between the rows; also hand hoeing, to effectually kill the weeds among the plants. The crop was harvested September 20th by hand digging with potato forks.

Mr. Henry Pickett, Clarkson, grew 281½ bushels of potatoes, of which 30 bushels were small, comprising two varieties, viz., Freeman and Rural New Yorker No. 2. He used 2,200 pounds of Freeman's Potato Manure, and prepared the land by applying first 400 pounds before plowing, which was performed May 16, then 600 pounds were sown broad-

12 Freeman's Potato Manure Produces Large Crops.

cast and the land harrowed and drilled, and another 600 pounds applied in the drill, and a fourth application was made after by working around the hills. The seed on this plot was planted May 20, and cut two eyes to the set the day previous to planting, 930 pounds being used. The plants appeared above ground June 11, the ground having been harrowed twice and cultivated between the rows three times, and hand-hoed three times, drawing a little earth to the plants the last time. The crop was dug with potato forks on the 20th to 24th of October and weighed and pitted.

Jno. Armour, Victoria Road, grew 264 bushels and 20 pounds of potatoes, one variety, viz., Rural New Yorker No. 2, and used 1,800 pounds of Freeman's Potato Manure, 1,200 pounds of which were applied in the drill after planting and covering one inch deep with the hoe, balance when the potatoes were six inches high—the land having been cropped with potatoes, corn and turnips for the three previous years. In his case the land was plowed in the fall of 1891, and harrowed and drilled in the spring.

Francis Peck, Ameliasburg, Albury P. O., Prince Edward County, grew 189 bushels on his acre, of which 13 bushels were small, the land having been cropped with potatoes for three years previously without manure, at this time having been plowed from an old pasture. Four different varieties had been tried in this contest, of which Munroe County Prize did the best. The land was plowed the 7th of May. In this test 1,350 pounds of Freeman's Potato Manure were used, 600 of which were applied after plowing and harrowing, the balance being applied in the drills. Equally good results were obtained by other parties in this competition, but they were disqualified by applying stable manure to their plots, which the rules strictly forbid, the object being to find out the benefit to be derived by applying the fertilizer alone.

It is evident that all the contestants did not apply the fertilizer by methods through which the greatest efficacy might be traced, but in these cases there would be a large proportion of fertilizing elements left over for the next crop.

The subjoined table gives the names of the four highest competitors, the amount in pounds each applied, the amount in bushels in the different yields, money value applying, money value obtained at 60 cents per bushel—the current prices at this writing, profit between the value of manure applied and the crop obtained. The rent of land and work required each can easily figure for themselves:—

Name of Contestant.	Amount Applied in Lbs.	Amount of Yield in Bush.	Money Value Applied.	Money Value Obtained.	Money Value taken by Crop.	Profit.
D. Quannill	1200	315	\$24 00	\$180 00	\$14 26	\$156 00
Hy. Pickett	2200	281½	44 00	168 90	12 79	124 90
Jno. Armour	1800	264 1-3	36 00	158 52	12 02	122 52
Francis Peck	1350	189	27 00	113 40	11 34	96 40

As the contest will be continued in 1893, we hope to see a still larger number of competitors enter the next time.

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Money Value taken by Crop.	Profit.
\$14 26	\$156 00
12 79	124 90
12 02	122 52
11 34	96 40

to see a still larger

BELOW WE GIVE FULL REPORT AS TAKEN FROM CONTEST BOOKS OF THE PRIZE CROPS.

I, Fred Metcalf, of Hamilton Township, do solemnly declare that I did on the 24th day of June, 1892, measure one acre of ground on the farm of Mr. D. Quantrill on Lot No. 77, Con. 7, Township of Hamilton, County Northumberland, Province Ontario, a contestant for Freeman's Potato Prize, which measured 165 feet by 264 feet, making a total of 43 560 square feet or one acre.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Signed, Fred Metcalf.

Declared before me at Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1892.

Signed, H. J. Inelgrove, J.P.

KIND SOIL, clay loam with gravelly clay subsoil.

HOW CROPPED past 3 years, Corn in 1889, Oats in 1890, and Seeded Down; Hay in 1891.

HOW MANURED past 3 years, barnyard manure at the rate of about 20 tons per acre in 1889 for Corn.

HOW PREPARED for Contest crop—Sod, plowed fall of 1891, again plowed 8 inches deep 12th day of May, 1892. Harrowed 4 times May 13th with common harrow, and pulverised. Furrows marked 30 x 15 inches apart, 4 inches deep.

FERTILIZER USED, 1200 lbs. Freeman's Potato Manure. How applied, 600 lbs. broadcast and harrowed 600 lbs. in the drill and mixed thoroughly.

KIND POTATOES, Burbank Seedling and Rural New Yorker No. 2. Planted medium sized whole potatoes 24th day of May, 1892. Amount in pounds 960. Appeared above ground 3rd day of June.

HOW CULTIVATED, Harrowed June 3rd and plowed between the rows June 10th, hoed twice, cultivated June 25th and hoed.

Kind weather, the fore part of the season heavy rains; about July 15th the weather set in very dry and hot. Harvested 20th day of September, 1892, by hand with forks.

Amount in pounds or bushels merchantable potatoes, 300 bushels and 15 bushels small ones, total 315 bushels.

Remarks: the prospects in the fore part of the season was good, but it became very dry just as the potatoes were growing nicely and blighted them but scarcely a potato rotted.

I, DAVID QUANTRILL, Lot 17, Con. 1, Township Hamilton, County Northumberland, Province Ontario, a competitor for prize in Freeman's Potato Contest, do solemnly declare the report contained on pages 3 and 4 of this book to be correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Signed, DAVID QUANTRILL, Contestant.

Declared before me at Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, this 24th day of October, A. D., 1892.

Signed, H. J. SNELGROVE, J. P.

I, FRED METCALF, of Hamilton Township, a disinterested party, do solemnly declare that I did supervise the harvesting and weighing crop of Potatoes grown by Mr. Quantrell on one measured acre (described on pages 3 and 4 of this book) to be correct and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Signed, FRED METCALF.

Declared before me at Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, this 24th day of October, A. D., 1892.

Signed, H. J. SNELGROVE, J. P.

SECOND PRIZE CROP.

(HENRY PICKET CLARKSON.)

KIND SOIL, light sand.

HOW CROPPED past 3 years, with Strawberries.

HOW MANURED past 3 years, in 1889 plowed under 20 tons barnyard manure, 1891 top dressed with city stable manure 20 tons.

HOW PREPARED for Contest crop—Plowed 9 inches deep 16th day of May, 1892. Harrowed twice with common drag. Furrows marked 32 inches apart, 4 inches deep.

FERTILIZER USED, 2,200 lbs. Freeman's Potato Manure. How applied, 400 lbs. broadcasted before ploughing, 600 lbs. broadcasted and harrowed, 600 lbs. scattered in drill, and 600 lbs. worked around crop.

KIND POTATOES, Freeman and Rural New Yorker No. 2. Cut 2 eyes to set one day before planting. Planted 20th day of May, 1892. 930 lbs. seed; about 9,360 hills. Appeared above ground 11th day of June.

HOW CULTIVATED, harrowed twice, cultivated 3 times with one horse cultivator and eleven toothed harrow. Hand hoed 3 times, last drawing some earth to the plant.

Kind weather, very wet May and June, severe drought July and August which lessened crop by one half. When harvested, 20-24 day of October, 1892. How harvested, dug with potato forks, gathered soon as dry, weighed and pitted.

Amount in pounds or bushels merchantable potatoes, 251½ bushels and 30 bushels small ones, total 281½ bushels.

Remarks: I attribute smallness of yield wholly to want of rain during July. With favorable conditions could double or treble amount even on our light land.

FREEMAN'S POTATO CONTEST FOR 1892.

(Canadian Live Stock Journal, Dec. 1892.)

Mr. W. A. Freeman, the well-known manufacturer of fertilizers, of Hamilton, Ont., last spring offered \$75.00 in prizes for potatoes, to be harvested this year, which were to be raised exclusively on his fertilizers. The prizes were divided as follows:

For the best acre of potatoes.....	\$50
For the second best.....	25

Those who contested were bound by certain rules and regulations which effectively precluded any fraud or dishonesty, and the awards were made by the *Farmers' Advocate*, London, Ont.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. David Quantril, Hamilton Township, Northumberland Co., Ont. The plot selected for the experiment was manured in 1889 with barnyard manure at the rate of twenty tons to the acre, and planted with corn. In 1890, oats were grown and the land seeded down, and in 1891 hay was cut off it. The ground was plowed in the fall, and again on May the 12th of this year, eight inches deep. The furrows for the potatoes were opened up thirty inches apart and four inches deep, and 600 lbs. of Freeman's Potato Manure were sown in the drills and mixed with the soil, and 600 lbs. scattered broadcast and harrowed in. The kinds of potato sown were the Burbanks and the Rural New Yorker No. 2. Medium-sized whole ones only were used for seed. They were planted on May 24th, 960 lbs. of tubers being used, and they first appeared above ground on June 3rd. They were harrowed and kept clean by repeated scufflings and hoeings, and were dug by hand on September 20th, when the amount of merchantable potatoes proved to be 300 bushels, and there were besides 15 bushels of small ones. In spite of the unfavorable season, scarcely a rotten potato was to be seen.

The second prize was won by Mr. Henry Pickett, Clarkson, Ont. The soil in this instance was light sand, on which strawberries had been grown for the last three years. In 1889, twenty tons of barnyard manure were applied, and in 1891 the land was top-dressed with twenty tons of stable manure. The ground was plowed nine inches deep on the 16th of May, and the drills for potatoes marked out thirty-two inches apart and four inches deep. In all, 2,200 lbs. of the potato manure was used, 600 lbs. being sown broadcast and harrowed in. 400 lbs. were sown before plowing, 600 lbs. were dropped in the drills, and 600 lbs. were worked in over the crop. The Freeman and Rural New Yorker No. 2, cut two eyes to a set, were the varieties sown, the seed being cut the day before planting, which was done on May 26th, the total quantity of seed used being 930 lbs. The total number of hills in the plot was 9,360. The 11th of June was the first day on which they commenced to appear above the ground. The ground was harrowed twice, and scuffed and hand-hoed three times. The wet weather early in the season, and the drought in July and August, had an appreciable effect in lessening the yield, which amounted to 251½ bushels of saleable potatoes and 30 bushels of small ones. They were dug with forks during the period from October 20th to 24th.

The next in order on the list was Mr. John Armour, Victoria Road, Ont., who planted the Rural New Yorker No. 2 variety, cut to one and two eyes, the drills being thirty-four inches apart and four to six inches deep, the amount of manure applied being 1,200 lbs. The total amount of tubers harvested was 264½ bushels, of which 255 bushels were fit for marketing—a larger quantity of these than was obtained by the second-prize winner, but the total of large and small together is less.

The next two in order of merit were Mr. Francis Peck, Albury, Prince Edward Co., Ont., and Mr. J. M. Thomas, Mohawk, Ont.; but their yields were considerably below the other three mentioned. A good return was that of C. H. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., whose total was 299½ bushels; but, as he had applied a quantity of barnyard manure in the spring, he was ruled out of the contest.

This season has been a very poor one for potatoes, and the yields here recorded are by no means what might be expected in a fairly favorable season.

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Mantel, Grate and Tile Department

MANTELS FOR

\$28.00

Including

HEARTH

Best Enameled
Tile

GRATE

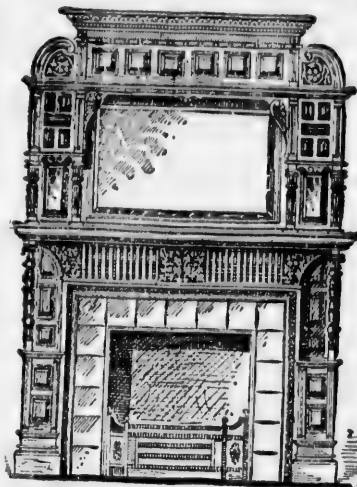
Latest English

MANTEL

AND

Over-Mantel.

Hardwood, with
Best British Plate
Mirror, Beveled
Edged, (without
Overmantel \$20.00).



MANTELS FOR

\$22.00

Including

HEARTH

best enameled
Tile

GRATE

Latest English

MANTEL

Marbleized Slate,
Best Rubbed
Finish.

Send for Photograph of our \$28 00 Mantel complete.

W. A. FREEMAN

—MANUFACTURER OF—

**HARDWOOD AND MARBLEIZED
SLATE MANTELS,
GRATES, FIRE PLACES,
GAS LOGS AND BRASS FENDERS.**

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC TILES

For Floors, Vestibules, Hearths, Facings, Etc.

**W. A. FREEMAN, 255 to 265
James St. North**

HAMILTON, ONT.

18 Feed the Crops with Animal, not Mineral Matter.

FREEMAN'S BONE AND POTASH.

It is unnecessary to speak of the value of Bone, for it has been used from time immemorial upon all sorts of crops, but none more so than fruit trees, grape vines, and all kinds of small fruits. It has been taken out of the soil by animals, and it is one of nature's ways of recuperating the soil by returning it. For that reason, those farmers who think they had rather have bone ought also to have it combined with potash, since potash is fully as essential as bone.

Bone and Potash for Fruit.—J. J. H. Gregory, a leading New England seed grower, who uses from 40 to 50 tons of commercial fertilizers annually on his farms, says: For strawberries, raspberries, peaches, pears, fruit garden and orchard generally, there has been found nothing more satisfactory than the phosphoric acid and potash, with but a small quantity of nitrogen. Bone that has been treated with acid (dissolved bone) will act at once, but steamed bone is more enduring. I have a pear orchard in land that has naturally a good supply of potash, that, being in a sickly condition, I treated to steamed bone eight years ago, with the result of producing a good growth of wood and noble crops of fruit, while I cut two good crops under it annually ever since.

It appears to be settled that the "yellows" on the peach-trees is caused by want of nourishment, there being especially a lacking of potash. Diseased trees have been cured by a liberal application of it.

For Corn.—In the valuable experiments inaugurated by the Connecticut Experimental Station, in the experiments with barn manures and various fertilizers on corn, it was found that the mixture of 350 pounds of superphosphate (dissolved bone) with 150 pounds of muriate of potash, gave the greatest profit, though not the largest crop; the average yield in fifty-three experiments being a little over fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, while the cost of the fertilizers was not over eight dollars.

Culture of a Peach Orchard.—A common mistake, the Country Gentleman says, made by many who plant an orchard of young trees, is to set them out either in a grass sod or in hard ground where they receive little or no cultivation of the soil. Three neighbors, some years ago, planted each an orchard of 100 trees. One of them was very particular to procure some trees of the nurseryman. He set them out in a young clover field. The second man took cheaper trees or culls, and planted them in a potato field.

The third man set out his orchard one-half in a winter-wheat field, and the other half in potatoes.

The result:—The first orchard—in clover—was choked by the rank clover, which was allowed free growth, and only three trees were alive the second year. The second man kept his ground clean and mellow among the potatoes; all his trees lived, and afterwards gave handsome crops of Early York, Barnard, Crawford, and other red-cheeked specimens. Equally successful was the third man with his trees among potatoes, making a growth the first year $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two feet long; but the trees in wheat grew only about three inches. The soil was not stirred in the grain once through the season.

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\$100.00 IN GOLD

One hundred dollars in prizes will be paid in gold for best acre of TURNIPS
and POTATOES.

HARVESTED, FALL 1893

RAISED EXCLUSIVELY ON

FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

\$50.00 in Gold for the Best Acre of TURNIPS.

\$50.00 in Gold for the Best Acre of POTATOES.

Rules governing contest published in "Canadian Live Stock Journal," Toronto, Ont.,
and "Farmers' Advocate," London, Ont.

Catalogue containing rules sent free by addressing above journals, or

W. A. FREEMAN,

255 to 265 James Street North, Hamilton.

RULES OF THE TURNIP CONTEST FOR 1893.

1. Each contestant must use **exclusively Freeman's Fertilizer**, and must be resident or owner of land in Canada.
 2. To enter the contest, you have only to notify the Freeman Fertilizer Works that you propose to try for the prize. This may be done by letter or postal card, but such notice must be given before June 10th, 1893, at latest.
 3. The land must be just one acre (43 560 sq. feet) carefully measured by a disinterested party, before or within thirty days after planting, whose affidavit (made before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public) will be required on the Certificate for the purpose provided on page 2 of the contest book, which will be sent free to those competing.
 4. The rows must be at least 12 inches from the boundary line of the acre. Only one crop from one sowing will be counted; no late sowing or planting between the original rows, or other subterfuge, will be permitted.
 5. W. A. Freeman, or *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, must be notified at least two weeks before the proposed date of the harvest, so that a representative may be present if possible.
 6. The harvesting must be done in the presence of a disinterested witness, and if not satisfied that it is the exact and original acre, he will have it measured by a second party. The witness must supervise the weighing or measuring of the crop. His signature, along with the contestant's, under oath, must attest the honesty and correctness of the contestant's report, on the certificate provided for the purpose.
 7. A complete record must be kept of the crop, and must be given in the blank pages provided for the purpose in the contest book. This can be done by answering in the order named the questions asked in the book. Thus the work of making out the report will be very simple; just answer the questions.
 8. These reports must be made in the contest book, which, with the report so made, must reach *Canadian Live Stock Journal* Nov. 15th, 1893, at the latest, and as much earlier as possible.
 9. The prize will be awarded for the largest yield of turnips in a single crop on one exact acre, raised on **Freeman's Fertilizer exclusively**, as reported in accordance with these rules. The Fertilizer can be purchased direct from the Factory or any dealer in it.
Competitors must furnish dealer's certificate as to purchase of Fertilizers, if not bought direct from works.
- The first prize winner is not eligible to again compete for two years.

For Price List and Terms see Page 39.

Bank of Hamilton
 No. 66
 BARTON STREET BRANCH.
 Hamilton, Ont. 21 Nov 1892
 Pay to the order of *Edward Leavitt* \$50⁰⁰
 The full of *Truog's* prize of *1st prize* *potatoes* *1892*
in Gold Dollars,
 \$50⁰⁰
 C. J. *McFar*
 THE BANK OF HAMILTON,
 TORONTO.
 AGENT.
 19. B. Davis
 ACCT.

Mr. W. A. Freeman
 Hamilton - Dear Sir
 Your favor of the 21st inst received containing
 draft for fifty (\$50) dollars being amount of your
 1st prize for best acre potatoes
 Cobourg Nov 20th 1892

19

Bank of Hamilton

W. A. Freeman
 Hamilton - Dear Sir
 Your favor of the 21st inst received containing
 draft for fifty (\$50) dollars being amount of your
 1st prize for best acre potatoes

Bank of Hamilton No. 65-
 191
 1892
 Pay to the order of *W. A. Freeman* \$25-
Twenty five Dollars
 TO THE BANK OF HAMILTON.
 TORONTO.
 AGENT.
 R. B. Davis

W. A. Freeman Esq.
 Hamilton, Ont.
 Dear Sir
 Your Draft for Twenty Five Dollars (\$25-00) duly
 received, hereby amount of your 2nd prize in
 Potato Contest.
 Yours Respect. Henry Dickel

\$100.00 IN GOLD

One hundred dollars in prizes will be paid in gold for POTATOES and
TURNIPS

HARVESTED, FALL 1893

RAISED EXCLUSIVELY ON

FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

\$50.00 in Gold for the Best Acre of POTATOES.

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2. To enter the contest, you have only to notify the Freeman Fertilizer Works that you propose to try for the prize. This may be done by letter or postal card, but such notice must be given before May 15th, 1893, at latest.

3. The land must be just one acre (43,560 sq. feet) carefully measured by a disinterested party, before or within thirty days after planting, whose affidavit (made before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public) will be required on the Certificate for the purpose provided on page 2 of the contest book, which will be sent free to those competing.

4. The hills or rows must be at least 12 inches from the boundary line of the acre. Only one crop from one planting will be counted; no late planting between the original rows or hills, or other subterfuge, will be permitted.

5. W. A. Freeman or *Farmer's Advocate* must be notified at least two weeks before the proposed date of the harvest, so that a representative may be present if possible.

6. The harvesting must be done in the presence of a disinterested witness, and if not satisfied that it is the exact and original acre, he will have it measured by a second party. The witness must supervise the weighing or measuring of the crop. His signature, along with the contestant's, under oath, must attest the honesty and correctness of the contestant's report, on the certificate provided for the purpose.

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8. These reports must be made in the contest book, which, with the report so made, must reach *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont., Nov. 1st, 1893, at the latest, and as much earlier as possible.

9. The prize will be awarded for the largest yield of potatoes in a single crop on one exact acre, raised on **Freeman's Fertilizer exclusively**, as reported in accordance with these rules. The Fertilizer can be purchased direct from the Factory or any dealer in it.

Competitors must furnish dealer's certificate as to purchase of Fertilizers, if not bought direct from works.

The first prize winner is not eligible to again compete for two years.

For Price List and Terms see Page 39.

GOLD

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They are Quick in their Action.

23

FREEMAN'S PURE GROUND BONE.

Every farmer knows that bone is a good fertilizer, and in using it he is only returning that which has previously been removed by crops, which in turn have been consumed by animals.

We guarantee our ground bone to be a strictly genuine article. It is made from clean, dry bones. We recommend it chiefly for grass and land feeding purposes. It is, however, under all circumstances and for all crops an excellent fertilizer, but does not give as quick results as our Sure Growth, Bone and Potash, or Potato Manure.

For Pasture Land.—Pure ground bone will restore to the soil the phosphate of lime that has been carried away in the milk and in the bones of the young calf. Use finely ground bone at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds per acre, and the effects will be seen for years. It is better to double the productiveness of a pasture than to double the area of it.

In laying down to grass, finely ground bone, harrowed in at the time of laying down, at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre, will be found to be an excellent manure and a lasting one.

It was a sensible and suggestive remark of Mr. Bartholomew, that, if the bone in the soil does not all decompose the first year, the nitrogen contained in it goes over with it—is not wasted. If but one of the commercial fertilizers is to be used, let it be BONE.

The finer the bone, the more valuable it is.—*J. I. H. Gregory.*

FREEMAN'S DISSOLVED BONE.

This bone is treated with sulphuric acid only in sufficient quantity to break it down finely and make it quickly acting. Admirably adapted for Cabbage seed and plants. Perfectly safe for use around all young plants. An improvement on the *finest* bone-meal for all plants. Excellent for preparation of home-mixed fertilizers, improvement of composts, etc., etc.

Manures for Turnips.

I have seen capital crops of common turnips grow with no other manure except 300 pounds of Superphosphate (dissolved bone) per acre, drilled with the seed. Superphosphate has a wonderful effect on the development of the roots of the Turnips. And this is the secret of its great value for this crop. It increases the growth of the young plant, developing the formation of the roots, and when the turnip once gets full possession of the soil, it appropriates all the plant-food it can find.

A turnip crop grown with phosphate can get from the soil more nitrogen than a crop of wheat. The turnip crop, when supplied with Superphosphate, is a good "scavenger." It will gather up and organize in good food the refuse plant-food left in the soil. It is to the surface soil what clover is to the subsoil.—*Harris' Talks on Manures.*

CELERY CULTURE.

NEW METHOD.

The profitable management of this crop is exceedingly difficult and it is one that involves more careful and laborious attention than almost any other raised by market gardeners.

The demand is rapidly increasing. If by any method of culture the crop can be increased from two to fourfold with less labor, it is of great importance to every grower.

The seed is extremely small and remarkably slow in germinating, hence it is a difficult matter to get a good stand of plants to commence with.

This can be overcome by using from 400 to 600 lbs. per acre of Freeman's Early Vegetable or Sure Growth Manures to the seed-bed when the seed is sown, which will produce fine stalky plants. When the plants are about 1 or 1½ inches high, prick them out in flats with good rich, loam two or three inches deep, or in the garden if the weather is suitable, from 2½ to 3 inches apart.

Great care must be taken at all times to water the plants, giving them enough to prevent them from wilting. When they are two or three inches high, scatter about two tablespoonfuls of Freeman's Early Vegetable Manure to 75 or 100 plants. Scatter the fertilizer on the plants when the foliage is dry; then brush it off with a broom or the hand, or still better dissolve one tablespoonful of Early Vegetable to one gallon of water; (stir while applying); use twice per week. If anyone doubts the marvelously beneficial results of fertilizer, let him try it at this stage of growth, especially if his plants are in flats.

Large quantities of celery, tomato, pepper and cauliflower plants are grown in flats for market. Sometimes they are not sold on account of cold or dry weather; therefore, they turn yellow, all the plant food in the soil being exhausted. They cannot be sold in this dying condition. Now dissolve some fertilizer as above directed and water twice per week. In two weeks the plants will be as good as ever, if not better. If fertilizers can make plants that are nearly dead from starvation, healthy and vigorous in two weeks time, what are the possibilities if the plants are fed on that kind of food from start to finish.

There is no question that the application of Commercial Fertilizers can improve the quality of celery. Celery which grows slowly, is tough, rusty and strong in flavor. To be tender, crisp and nutty in flavor, and to belach well, it should grow vigorously from beginning to end. If celery starts off well, but is allowed to hang back, it will then grow stringy and tough. The most tender and succulent growths, are those which are most rapid. A crop of celery cannot be injured by too much manure, provided it gets plenty of water also.

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Farm For Profit, Use Freeman's Manures.

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FREEMAN'S CELERY —AND— EARLY VEGETABLE MANURE.

The introduction of this new brand of **high grade** fertilizer which is especially adapted for truck gardeners and plant growers. It is manufactured from the **best pure high grade** materials and is very soluble, being readily dissolved in water and can be used in the watering can. For green house and hot-bed purposes, it is unsurpassed, the plant food being immediately available. Insuring quick growth, fine flavor and early maturity. Can safely be used with or without Stable Manure.

It has been used on Celery planted on very poor ground, producing remarkable results, by dissolving a tablespoonfull to a gallon of water, applying it twice per week. (Keep well stirred while applying.) It can also be used on Celery, by mixing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ gypsum. Scatter between the rows and hoe or rake thoroughly with the earth. It is not equalled for producing rapid growth in plants.

INCREASED VALUE OF PLANTS 50 PER CENT.

W. A. FREEMAN, ESQ.:

CHATHAM, April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—It affords us much pleasure to recommend your Early Vegetable Manure for all sorts of green house plants. We have used it this year in our green house with excellent results, increasing the value of our plants by 50 per cent.

Yours truly, W. McK. ROSS' SONS.

The following written by **Prof. R. C. Kedzie**, will illustrate the condition phosphoric acid in bone should be, before it is available as plant food:

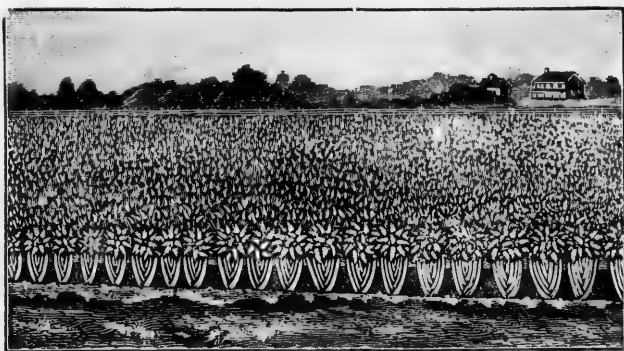
Permit me to explain some of the terms employed. Ordinary phosphate of lime, or "bone phosphate," is such as is found in the bones of animals; **it is insoluble in water** and passes into the soluble condition **very slowly** in the soil. But in order to become useful to the growing plant it **must become soluble in water**, because it can only enter the roots in solution; "the plant lives by drinking rather than by eating." When **sulphuric acid is added** to the insoluble or bone phosphate, a part of the lime unites with sulphuric acid forming sulphate of lime; the bone phosphate, which has lost two-thirds of its lime, becomes superphosphate of lime and is then **soluble in water**. After a time a part of this soluble superphosphate of lime again becomes insoluble in water, but is still soluble in citrate of ammonia; it is then called reverted or precipitated phosphate. It is intermediate in activity and value between soluble and insoluble phosphate. **By phosphoric acid** is meant the anhydrous phosphoric acid, or what chemists call pentoxide of phosphorus. The soluble acid, the quantity of this material which is soluble in cold water, the reverted acid that which was once soluble in water, but has now become insoluble in water, but is still soluble in citrate of ammonia and other weak solvents; the insoluble acid that which still remains in the form of bone phosphate.—R. C. Kedzie, Professor of Chemistry.

CELERY CULTURE—Continued.

Mr. Robert Niven, of———, who grew **\$2,000** worth of celery on one acre, (photos of which we give) in describing his new mode of culture, in substance says :—

Plow under manure, then scatter 1,500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, harrow and rake the ground level. It is very important to have the ground well pulverized and level, then you can run the knives of the wheel hoe close to the plant. Mark out the ground in rows seven inches apart, set out the plants (from 3 to 6 inches high) seven inches apart, and straight in the rows. If they are half an inch from a straight line either way, they are in danger of being cut off by the knives of the wheel hoe. If the weather is warm and dry, water well after they have been set out ; give the ground a good soaking ; keep them from wilting.

When weeds begin to appear run the wheel hoe through the rows. After you have gone through one way, let it stand a day or two before going through the other way. After four to six days, go through again. Use the wheel hoe frequently, and you will be agreeably surprised at the large amount of hand weeding that is avoided.



When the plants are about half grown scatter, broadcast, about 1,200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. Do not do this when the foliage is wet. I have never discovered any injury from using fertilizer, even on tender plants, when the foliage was dry. The plants are now so large that the hoe cannot be run through them. They cover the ground, preventing the weeds from growing, except a few that got the start of the celery. As you look over the field you can realize that the crop is very large, 126,000 plants on an acre.

The soil is full of working roots that require a large amount of food, and it must be given in liquid form, hence the necessity of giving the plants plenty of water. Vegetables drink, hence the great importance of giving celery an abundance of water. The more fertilizer used the larger the growth, and the more water required to make the food in fertilizer available.

There are 100,000 good plants upon an acre, allowing 26,000 for small plants and "misses," at two cents per plant the price would amount to \$2,000 per acre ; at half a cent a plant it would be \$500.

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FREEMAN'S LAWN AND PARK DRESSING.

This preparation consists of the lawn topdressing, full strength. It is manufactured to meet the demand for a lawn dressing, all prepared, ready for immediate use, requiring no further mixing, scatter broadcast over lawns, grass, etc.

Producing a luxuriant and permanent growth of grass, of that much admired velvety appearance.

Do not disfigure your lawns, grass plots or cemetery lots with strong, offensive manure full of weed seeds, but apply this dressing, which is largely made from chemicals, and is so prepared that it acts gradually throughout the season, producing a

Luxuriant Growth of Grass of a rich Green Color.

It has been extensively used on Lawns as well as on public squares, and universally liked. It is far superior to lumpy, strawy manure which disfigures the lawn and gives off an offensive odor. It is less expensive than manure, the cost of the dressing being less in many cases than the cost of applying the manure. It is so clean that any member of the family can apply it. **It contains no weed seeds,** which always exist in manure, and which are the pests of the lawn. It is in no sense a stimulant, but a complete manure containing all the plant food required to make grass grow, and in a form quickly and easily taken up. It may be applied at any time during the spring, summer or autumn, or as often as the grass seems to need nourishment. It will restore many lawns to full luxuriance that have been nearly ruined by the hot sun or drought. It is worth all it costs, if only for the rich color which it imparts to the grass.

FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

It is also an excellent fertilizer for kitchen and flower gardens. It may be used on all garden crops. A garden fertilizer should be readily available, and in fine mechanical condition. This dressing not only contains a very large amount of plant food in a very active form, but is also in excellent mechanical condition, and is easily distributed. A small quantity goes so far that it cost but a trifle to manure a good sized kitchen garden. Do not fail to give it a trial.

Weeds in Lawns.—Weeds usually come up thickly in newly sown lawns and lawns that have been strewn with stable litter. They are to be prevented by the use of Freeman's Lawn Dressing.

Ants.—Insects burrow in the ground forming "Ant-hills."

REMEDY.—A tablespoonful of Bisulphide of Carbon; poured into holes six inches deep a foot apart, the holes being immediately filled up (28.)

Package sufficient to cover 75 square yards.....	\$	50
" " " 125 " "		75
" " " 250 " "		1 00

FINE GROWTH, NICE GREEN COLOR.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton:

CHATHAM, October 7, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Lawn Dressing on part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Lawn here, producing a fine heavy growth and nice green color.

Yours Truly,

(Signed) W. H. BARLETT, C. P. R. Baggage-man.

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CELERY CULTURE—Continued.

The photograph of my field shown. It was planted seven inches apart each way. It was nicely bleached and much cleaner and brighter than any Celery banked with earth. Many plants were large enough to pass for a bunch, but my statement is based upon an allowance of two plants to the bunch, and the liberal deduction of 26,736 plants to the acre, leaving 100,000 plants at four cents per plant equal to \$4,000. To grow that amount of celery in the old way, from ten to twenty times as much labor would be needed.

Three or four weeks after the 1,200 pounds of fertilizer had been applied, about 1,300 pounds more were used. The celery at this time is growing and bleaching rapidly.

There were no worms to eat the glossy surface of the stalks, making them rusty and unsaleable. The growth is very rapid, consequently the crop is tender, solid and brittle. Watering or irrigating is the all important work, and about all that is necessary at this stage of growth. The natural rainfall cannot be depended on to give sufficient moisture to such a large crop. By adopting the new method of growing celery (that is planting it seven inches apart), the foliage is so thick that beneath it is moist and dark, causing the celery to bleach, especially the easy bleaching varieties.

The expenses of growing and marketing an acre of celery by the new method are as follows:

1 Pound Seed.....	\$ 2 50	2 Tons Fertilizer.....	\$105 00
10 Cords Manure.....	50 00	Sowing Fertilizer.....	3 00
Spreading.....	2 50	Cleaning and Marketing...	250 00
Plowing.....	2 00	Pitting and Storing portion	
Raking and Rolling.....	5 00	of Crop.....	50 00
126,000 Plants.....	126 00	Cost of Water and Labor in	
Planting.....	41 50	Watering.....	50 00
Hoeing and Weeding.....	27 00		
			\$714 50

It is an easy matter to figure the net profit an acre would yield in your locality.

FARM YARD MANURE.

Average Farm Yard Manure from animals fed on Hay, Oats, Corn and Bran, contains

Nitrogen, about	- - - - -	0.40 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, about	- - - - -	0.20 "
Potash, about	- - - - -	0.50 "

Seventeen pounds of pure bone contains as much Phosphoric Acid as a ton of Stable Manure.

It may be claimed that the Lime and Sulphuric Acid of the Manure are of value, but this only increases the difference, for while the manure has only 12 lbs. of Lime and 4 lbs. of Sulphuric Acid in a ton, the Commercial Fertilizer has 280 lbs. of Lime and 220 lbs. of Sulphuric Acid.

Out of the 2000 lbs. of Stable Manure, only 22 lbs. comes under what is usually meant by Fertilizer, with 16 lbs. more of possible good Stable Manure that is, 38 lbs. is all that can be considered as having any value, against 860 lbs. of the same materials in Commercial Fertilizers.

If You Use Them Once You Will Have No Other. 29

FREEMAN'S FLOWER FERTILIZER.

MORE

BLOOM.

BRIGHTER
COLORS.



Our flower fertilizer is especially made for plants grown in the house, garden or conservatory, is largely soluble in water, producing healthy plants free from vermin, early and abundant blossoms, imparts rich brilliant color to bloom and foliage as well as prolonging period of blooming. It will promote vigorous growth thus enabling plants to withstand the attacks of plant lice and other insects.

For Re-Potted Plants.—One tablespoonful to a two-quart pot, and at the same rate for a larger or smaller size, mixing thoroughly with the soil.

Potted Plants.—Tablespoonful dissolved in a gallon of water is sufficient quantity at one time for 20 ordinary house plants at one application. Stir while applying, use once a week until plants show the effects which will be noticed in a greener growth.

Be sure and get a package. Package sufficient for 25 or 30 plants for six months, 25 cents.

Black Flies.—To get rid of black flies in flower pots, scrape off the oil which contains the eggs, replacing with fresh earth. Warm water with camphor enough in it to curdle will kill all worms in pots and not injure the plants.

Potting Soil.—Always get the earth to use for house plants, seeds, etc., during winter, just as late as possible before it freezes up; it is then entirely free from worms, which have gone down to winter quarters below the frost line.

If potting soil is well scalded with hot water before using, it will be free from all weed seeds.

Angle-Worm or Earth Worm.—The common Angle-worm often roys green house plants by its burrowing.

REMEDY.—Lime water applied to the soil.

Red Spider.—A small red mite infesting many plants, both in the green house and out of doors. It flourishes in dry atmosphere, and on the under side of the leaves.

Persistent syringing with water will destroy them if the spray is applied to the under-surface. Fumes of sulphur, sulphide of soda wash.

Aphides or Plant Lice and Bark Lice.—Minute insects of various kinds, feeding upon the tender parts of many plants.

REMEDIES.—Kerosene emulsion, kerosene and water emulsion. Hot water (about 150°) coal-tar fumes.

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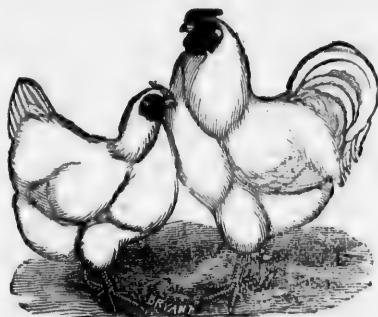
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FREEMAN'S POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry Keepers ask for

THE FREEMAN BRAND.



THE FREEMAN BRAND.

Insist Upon Having

Ground Beef Scraps. These Scraps consists of the trimmings and tallow collected daily from the Butcher Markets. After being rendered and pressed they are ground to proper size for poultry. There is no waste in feeding the Scraps as the fowls can consume every particle. Put up in boxes of 35 and 80 lbs. Also, in barrels if desired, holding about 180 lbs.

Animal Meal. We are now manufacturing Animal Meal, it consists mostly of Bone and Meat ground together, it is used to mix with soft feed. Many Poultrymen mix up shorts or middlings with meal and hot water every morning. Our Animal Meal is just the thing to go with it, being fine ground and is dry and sweet.

Good for young chicks, makes bone, muscle and feathers, and it is just what you need. Put up in bags of 40, 100 and 200 lbs.

Egg Producer. This is compounded from a receipt for egg production used by the most successful poultry raisers. It is not a stimulant but real EGG FOOD, and is without doubt the best animal food in existence for laying hens. Put up in bags of 40, 100 and 200 pounds.

Granulated Bone. This is broken up the right size and furnished with lime and other substances so necessary to form shells and eggs, and should be kept constantly before the fowls, especially if kept in confinement. Put up in Bags of 50, 100 and 200 lbs.

Bone Flour. This is as fine as flour, and if mixed with soft feed once or twice a week it will keep the fowls in good condition, and it is especially good for growing chicks. Put up only in bags of 40, 100 and 200 lbs.

Oyster Shells constantly on hand by the ton or Bag. 100 and 200 lbs. each.

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THE FREEMAN BRAND.

Insist Upon Having

Prevents Shellless Eggs and Bad Habits.

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These Goods are delivered to Depots and Express Offices in this City without extra charge. Your orders are solicited and will be filled with first-class goods.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS—35 lb. box, \$1.00; 80 lb. box, \$2.00. Barrels holding about 180 lbs., 2½¢ per pound.

ANIMAL MEAL } 40 lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 lb. bag, \$3.00;

BONE FLOUR } 200 lb. bag, \$5.50.

EGG PRODUCER—40 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00; 200 lbs., \$7.00.

GRANULATED BONE—50 lb. bag, \$1.50, 100 lb. bag, \$2.50, 200 lb. bag, \$4.50.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS—100 lbs., \$1.25, 200 lbs., \$2.00.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

W. A. FREEMAN, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

FERTILIZERS.

Canadian Live Stock Journal, December, 1892.

Fertilizers have not been used to any great extent in this country up to the present time. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, this is a new country. The early settlers found the land in its virgin fertility, and so long as it continued to yield them crops with or without barnyard manure they could give to it they were content. Nowadays it is possible, on a well-managed farm that has been well looked after, and on which a sufficient number of stock are kept, to keep the land in good heart by utilizing all the manure made, though even here oftentimes the benefits of a good fertilizer applied to the crops will be apparent. But the number of farms that would come under this head is but limited, we fear.

The benefit derived by crops from first-class fertilizers is always evident, but care has to be exercised to apply only such as possess ingredients in which the soil is lacking, as otherwise disappointment and waste of money are the only results. Much of the apathy displayed by farmers in regard to fertilizers is due to the fact that cheap trashy substances have before now been sold to them under that name, and those who have been taken in by them have been slow to experiment again. There are, however, several reliable manufacturers of commercial fertilizers in the Dominion who send out nothing but the best articles, and whose names are a guarantee that they sell nothing but what they represent their manufactures to be. In another column will be found an account of the potato prize contest originated by Mr. W. A. Freeman, of Hamilton, Ont., who, in order to popularize his "potato manure," and show the benefits arising from the use of it, offered two cash prizes for the best one acre lot of potatoes on which no other fertilizer or manure had been used except his own. The results would have been far better had it not been for the unfavorable season; but in comparison with yields grown otherwise, they are very favorable. It is Mr. Freeman's intention to renew this competition next season, when, in addition, substantial prizes will be offered for the best plot of turnips on which his fertilizer has been used.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

The best soil for asparagus is a warm, sandy or gravelly one with good drainage. A soil with hard-pan bottom will answer, if worked deep and underdrained with tile, but it is best to avoid such, because of the cost of preparing it for the reception of the plants. It is not advisable to place manure or any kind "under the plants" but all manuring, except that used at the time of setting out the plants, should be applied to the surface and worked in with a light plow or cultivator. The manure will find its way down to the roots soon enough in any soil that is kept cultivated, and it is only wasted if worked in deeply, or placed in trenches under the plants at the time they are set out. Make the ground only moderately rich at the time of planting, then follow with an annual top-dressing, as heavy as you can afford, or circumstances demand. Surface manuring, drainage and giving the plants plenty of room for development and growth, are the main points to be observed in cultivating asparagus.

To Save Seeds of asparagus, save the berries as soon as ripe. Wash out the pulp. Prepare a bed in the early spring and sow the seeds in drills a foot apart.

Select strong, one-year old plants in preference to older ones. Plant in trenches 18 inches deep, not less than four feet apart, the plants being at least two feet apart in the trenches—three feet would be better. The soil should be moderately fertile, and, unless quite rich, should be fertilized every summer after the cutting season is over. The object of such deep planting is to keep the crowns from getting so near the surface as to be injured in cutting the shoots, as the tendency of the roots is to work upwards. The trenches should be filled gradually, the roots being covered but two or three inches when planted. The ground should be kept well cultivated and free from weeds. Cutting may begin usually the next year after planting, and a full crop will be possible the third year. The life of a good bed is practically unlimited. We know of vigorous beds which have been cut for sixty years. They have had the best of care, however.

If you want great, **thick fat shoots** of asparagus, you must get a large, luxuriant growth of the plants the preceding summer and autumn. A good time to apply the fertilizers, therefore, is just when we cease to cut the shoots.

A dressing of unleached wood ashes and fine bone during April will help to insure large, tender shoots. It is not improbable that kainit might profitably be substituted for the ashes.

As a fall dressing we would recommend our **Bone and Potash**; for spring, use Freeman's Potato Manure.

Bone and Potash for Asparagus.—J. B. Moore, the well-known market gardenner, has an acre and a half of asparagus on soil naturally very poor, mere pitch-pine land, which has, since broken up from nature, received no other dressing than phosphate of lime (ground bone) and potash. It is remarkably thrifty.

Value of Bone Fertilizers.

For the last 30 years experiments have been carefully made to find out the most valuable material out of which to make Fertilizers, and it is acknowledged by all scientific and practical men that bone is the surest and most lasting substance that can be used. The basis of our manures is bone we use no phosphate rock of any kind, or inferior materials.

Builders' Supplies Department

READY ROOFING

THIS roofing was first introduced in 1864. The building public received it with favor, and for **twenty-six years** it has been a standard article with the trade, supplying the demand for a **cheap, durable, easily applied** roofing of a reliable quality. **Numerous imitations** of these goods under different brands have been put upon the market, all of them claiming to be as good as the Ready Roofing, but results have failed to show this to be the case. **The Ready Roofing** can always be distinguished from other roofing by the weight of the goods and the superior quality of the felt. The sales of these goods have in the past amounted to **millions of dollars**, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

W. A. FREEMAN'S

PARTIAL LIST OF BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Portland Cement.

Thorald Cement.

Alabastine.

Calcined Plaster.

Land Plaster.

Fire Brick.

Arch Brick.

Circle Brick.

Terra Cotta.

Key Brick.

Red Brick.

White Brick.

Black Brick.

Sewer Pipe.

Flue Pipe.

Chimney Tops.

Ready Roofing.

Fire Clay.

Mortar Colors.

Plaster's Hair.

Land Tiles.

Straw Paper.

Deafening Paper.

WaterProof Paper.

Building Paper.

Tarred Felt.

Pitch. Salt.

Plate Glass, Bevel Plate Glass, all kinds of Frosting, Colored Glass and Lead Work for Churches, Halls, Etc.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont

HOW TO USE IT.

A man needs a little experience to get them evenly distributed. Suppose, for instance, we want to scatter six hundred pounds over an acre of land, that would be one pound to every seventy-two square feet, or a piece of land about eight and a half by eight and a half feet. If we desire to strew, say three hundred pounds in the drill, the drills being three feet apart, there would be fourteen thousand feet of drill to the acre, which would give one pound to about forty-five feet of row.

To mix them in the drill so that they will not burn the seed, use the thick top of a cedar tree to which a stone has been securely fastened. This, dragged once through the bottom of the furrow will mix any fertilizer so thoroughly that it will not injure the seed.

Directions are very difficult to give, as there are such a variety of soils and climates, so we can only give you some general methods that are used by leading farmers and gardeners. We, would, however, state that experience is the best teacher, and the farmer must rely largely on his own judgment.

CORN.

Sure Growth or Bone and Potash for Fodder Corn, Ensilage and Sweet Corn.

TO GROW PAYING CROPS OF CORN AND BRING UP POOR LANDS:—This manure is adapted for BROADCAST use for growing corn. Many light, sandy lands, "poor as poverty," have, by *broadcasting* three to four bags per acre of this manure, been brought up into good condition for grass or for any crop. Lands, otherwise *practically worthless*, made to produce, by annual applications, paying crops of Corn from the start after liberal figuring for labor, interest and taxes, and brought up equal to the good lands. This cannot be done by using "*a little in the hill to start the crop with.*" It is intended for FEEDING (not stimulating) the crop through to its maturity, and also for bringing up and STRENGTHENING THE LAND. It is too concentrated and contains too much potash for safe use near the young roots. It is not needed specially *in the hills or drills*. The kernel of Corn is amply sufficient in its supplies of plant-food for nourishing the young plant until its roots can reach the fertilizer scattered *around the hills or broadcast*. The Freeman's Dissolved Bone can be used in the hills with good effects.

ON HEAVY OR AVERAGE GOOD LAND, particularly when stable manure is used broadcast, use ONE TO TWO bags per acre, scattering well in and over hills and drills. The large amount of potash (so important to the crop in the latter stages of growth) renders the careless use of this Fertilizer *in the hill or drill* without scattering unsafe.

ON LIGHT LANDS, use broadcast three bags per acre.

ON VERY LIGHT OR PLAIN LANDS, use broadcast four bags per acre.

The best plan for securing good growth *throughout the entire season and raising a large yield* is to BROADCAST the Fertilizer evenly over the whole field after plowing, and harrow in. Use three or four bags per acre.

Application *at any hoeing or disturbance of the soil* has always worked well.

fertilizers.

This is a complete manure for corn, and requires the use of no other fertilizer. It contains all the ingredients required to secure the *full development* of the crop, both in *abundance* of stalk of *improved feeding quality*, so important in *ENSILAGE*, and also in yield of *well filled, deep kernelled*, ears.

POTATOES.

Use Freeman's Potato Manure for Irish or Sweet Potatoes.

May be used in the hills or rows mixing and covering with earth, provided it is *scattered well*. Scatter it down the rows, mix it as thoroughly as possible in any manner which best commends itself, with hoe, brush, sled, chain, etc. Use three bags (200 lbs. each) per acre on ordinary land.

The quantity of this manure may be increased to ONE TON per acre, and this quantity is successfully used by many growers, particularly when potato crop is followed by wheat and grass, corn, etc. Where one ton is used per acre apply 1,000 lbs. broadcast *after* plowing, mix and level down with a common smoothing harrow. Scatter 500 lbs. in the furrows before planting, and apply at first hoeing on sides of the rows 500 lbs more, or scatter 1,000 lbs. per acre in furrows before planting. With any ordinary care in mixing in the fertilizer in furrows with small plow or brush, no injury will be done to the tubers.

We claim that this is a COMPLETE Manure for PATATOES, requiring the addition of neither stable or any other fertilizer. Many of the largest growers, who aim for QUALITY as well as QUANTITY of crop, use it exclusively.

This manure is also well adapted for ALL VEGETABLES at planting or any hoeing, particularly where starch and sugar formation is desired—superior quality of crop as well as large yield, also for SWEET POTATOES, ASPARAGUS, SUGAR CANE, SWEET CORN, SUGAR BEETS, STRAWBERRIES and all small fruits—PEARS, GRAPES, etc.

If the potatoes have food enough, they can dispense with the mechanical effect of barnyard manure. If you grow large crops you will not suffer for the want of vegetable matter in the soil, even with so limited a root-growing crop as potatoes.

GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, ALL SMALL FRUITS, AND FRUIT TREES.

Freeman's Bone and Potash and Potato Manure are especially adapted for developing the *fruiting power*, both in *quality* and *quantity* of fruit, also securing the *greatest vigor of the trees*, thus protecting them from disease.

For Grapes (For market or wine).—Apply broadcast there to four bags per acre to bearing vineyards, or one pound and upwards, well scattered around each vine. On young vines use one-half pound, more or less, scattering well and extending all around the vine and as far as convenient, so as to encourage *far-reaching root growth*. Work in the fertilizer as deeply and as thoroughly as practicable without injury to the roots, for while the fertilizer will not waste any by exposure, it will, if worked in, the sooner reach the roots. It is not desirable to encourage surface root-growing, and the roots naturally develop where they are best fed. These manures, no matter how heavily applied, will be carried down and distributed by the rains very slowly.

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UP POOR LANDS:—g corn. Many light, g three to four bags condition for grass or made to produce, by after liberal figuring he good lands. This crop with." It is in a to its maturity, and It is too concentrated ough roots. It is not orn is amply sufficient ant until its roots can cast. The Freeman's acts.

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For Small Fruits (Raspberries, Currants, etc.)—Use three to four bags per acre broadcast.

For Orchards (Apple, Pear, Plum, etc.)—Use three to four bags per acre, and resort to the other manures the same as used for Grapes for making more *rapid* wood growth.

For Nursery Stock of All Kinds.—On strong or rich soil this manure will be found all-sufficient to insure the greatest vigor and health of the young trees, but on average or light soils the *Sure Growth*, three or four bags per acre, is recommended.

The effect of this fertilizer on all fruit, but on none more than on Grapes, is to DEVELOP the HIGHEST QUALITY OF FRUIT, richness in saccharine matter and flavoring organic compounds, together with MAXIMUM YIELD, but more than this, it will secure sturdy vigor of the vines (but *not* especially *rapid growth*), and enable them the better to escape disease and attacks of all kinds from fungi, insects, etc. On some soils the *wood-growth* may not be sufficiently vigorous, in which case occasional dressings of the *Sure Growth* will secure the necessary wood-growth without detriment to quality of fruit. HEALTHY, VIGOROUS WOOD-GROWTH is of course a necessity, but there is often a luxuriant growth without corresponding fruiting power, either in quantity or quality of bunches, still less in quality of the grapes for eating, or for wine making—they are watery and flavorless, and lacking in saccharine and flavoring matter.

Stable Manure, Fish Tankings or any Nitrogenous Manures should be used with great caution in grape culture.

STRAWBERRIES.

New Beds.—Use Bone and Potash, 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, broadcast, harrowing in before setting the plants. The Bone and Potash Manure supplies abundant potash and bone, the most important ingredients for promoting the *fruiting* power of the plants and securing *quantity* and *quality* of crop. Potash, in any considerable quantity sufficient to meet the demands of the plant for *fruiting*, cannot be applied to Strawberries except *before* the vines become matured, as any top dressing, rich in potash, will be certain to damage them, particularly when it lodges on the stools. In applying large quantities of this manure in advance of its use by the crop there is no danger of loss by leaching or in any other way, of either the potash or phosphates. Even the light soils hold on to them tenaciously for an indefinite number of years.

To increase Vine Growth use *Sure Growth* or *Potato Manure*.

Either of these manures may be used liberally between the rows before they become covered by vines.

Old Beds.—Care must be taken in using any concentrated fertilizer to avoid letting it remain on the vines. A top dressing with even a strong potash fertilizer, however, may be made with perfect safety when the beds are covered with snow. The melting of the snow will safely carry the fertilizer into the ground. This is an excellent plan on level lands. Where old beds are cultivated with plow (with revolving disk or coulter) by cutting strips or paths, the fertilizer can be liberally strewed in the furrows or cultivated spaces.

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ONIONS.

There is probably no crop that demands larger supplies of soluble and available plant food for its successful growth. For this reason the growers of onions formally required two to three years of preparation of the ground for this crop. They would apply three to four times the usual quantity of farm manure to each of the several crops preceding the time for planting onion. This was considered necessary, so as to accumulate in the land stores of soluble plant food sufficient to meet the heavy demands of the onion crop.

We do not recommend superphosphates for onions. Whenever a superphosphate, with or without nitrate of soda, has grown a crop, it has been on land well supplied with soluble potash from previous manuring. The onion crop demands especially large supplies of potash, and this element is not supplied at all in nitrate of soda, and to a very limited extent, if at all, in average superphosphates.

Directions for Use.—Apply broadcast six to ten bags (200 lbs.) per acre of the *Freeman Sure Growth* or *Potato Manure*, after plowing and before harrowing. There is no advantage in applying any fertilizer in the drill. The roots will soon reach *every square inch of space* between the rows. It has been found advantageous to apply part of the above before harrowing, saving one-half or one-third to be applied when the bulb begins to form. Rake or hoe in.

FOR CABBAGE and TOMATOES.

Apply a handful to a plant at the time of transplanting; cultivate thoroughly, and apply the same quantity as a top-dressing. Treated in this way, cabbage have obtained four times larger than those without the fertilizers.

Using from two to three sacks (200 lb.) *Sure Growth* broadcast, harrowed or cultivated in, as well as the hill application, will improve both soil and crop.

FOR ASPARAGUS.

Use the *Potato Manure* or *Sure Growth*, with or without stable manure.

For Renovating Old Beds apply in early SPRING or FALL, broadcast or over the rows, distributing well and working the fertilizer in; three or four bags per acre.

For New Beds the quantity of fertilizer may be increased to five to ten bags per acre, broadcast evenly over the rows or over the entire surface of the bed.

FOR CELERY.

Use *Sure Growth*. It should be applied at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre to the seed-bed when the seed is sown, and the remainder, 1,500 to 2,000 lbs., applied when the plants are transplanted, sown broadcast along the trenches or furrows when the plants are set out. This fertilizer will produce a quick, tender growth of stalk of excellent flavor, that will bleach to an attractive color in the fall. Celery, to bleach white, wants to be grown vigorously; and this fertilizer produces a rapid, and at the same time, vigorous and healthy growth.

FOR SQUASHES, MELONS, CUCUMBERS, ETC.

Use Sure Growth. Apply from 600 to 1,200 lbs. per acre. This will produce a large yield. The fertilizer should be sown two-thirds broadcast, and balance sprinkled in the hills and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The fertilizer will be found to do as well as ten cords of manure,—the amount usually applied.

FOR PEAS AND BEANS.

Apply 400 to 800 lbs. per acre for peas, strewn in the furrows, three feet apart, and mixed thoroughly with the soil. For beans, the fertilizer is sown three fourths broadcast and one-fourth in the hills.

FOR TURNIPS.

Use from two to four sacks of *Potato Manure or Bone and Potash* per acre with the seed. This quantity will give an excellent crop. This application at the time of sowing will produce the clearest and sweetest turnip. The sowing should be done just before a rain if possible.

One of the most marked illustrations of special fertilization is that of roots, especially turnips. It was discovered long ago, in England, that phosphoric acid, or soluble phosphate of lime, was a specific for this crop. An English writer, commenting upon this subject, says:

"It is as an application to the turnip that phosphoric acid is so marked in its effects, even when the soil already contains it in considerable quantity. The reason of this is not difficult to trace. The seed of the turnip is small, and it is sown in the warm season, when the growth is rapid. The seeds themselves have only a limited quantity of phosphates stored up for the benefit of the roots and leaves of the young plants. Unless the roots, therefore, while yet short, meet with a concentrated supply, the other elements of the food of the plant, carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, however abundantly they may be present, cannot be assimilated, and the growth is arrested. Besides, a liberal supply of phosphoric acid has the effect of pushing on the turnip through its early stages, when it is so liable to injury from various insects."

Freeman's Potato Manure or Bone and Potash is rich in phosphoric acid, while also containing ammonia and potash in sufficient quantity. And what is true of the turnip is true of beets and parsnips.

FOR WHEAT, RYE, OATS AND BARLEY.

Use from 400 to 60 lbs. per acre, to be drilled in with the grain or sown broadcast and harrowed in.

The farmers of any section where they are selling hay from their farms, and putting nothing back, "are selling much and returning nothing." A ton of English hay takes from the land fully 80 pounds of actual plant food in the form of nitrogen, potash and soluble phosphoric acid. If you take off two tons of hay, you are taking off 160 pounds of plant food, to restore which requires from 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer, according to the strength of the materials used, or from eight to ten loads of manure of 2,000 pounds each. The *Freeman Sure Growth Manure* is calculated to supply what an average crop takes out.

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Best Goods, Lowest Prices.

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PRICE LIST.

1893.

Freeman's Manures are in fine mechanical condition. They contain no rock phosphate, marl, powdered leather, shoddy, vegetable matter, or any inferior forms of plant food.

Freeman's Fertilizers are very concentrated and invariably largely exceed in strength the minimum guarantees.

Freeman's Sure Growth Manure..... Per Ton.
\$40 00
(for grass, grain and vegetables). An excellent general fertilizer.
Ammonia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 7 to 9 per cent ;
Potash (actual) 3 to 4 per cent.

Freeman's Potato Manure..... 40 00
Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent ;
Potash, (actual) 5 to 7 per cent.

Freeman's Bone and Potash..... 40 00
Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent ;
Potash (actual), 6 to 8 per cent.

Pure Bone Meal..... 40 00

Freeman's Celery and Early Vegetable Manure, per sack
100 pound sack..... 3 00
200 pounds..... 5 50
Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent ;
Potash (actual), 6 to 8 per cent.

Freeman's Dissolved Bone..... Per Ton.
38 00
Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 12 to 15 per cent.

Farmer's Pride..... 30 00
Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 5 to 7 per cent ;
Potash, (actual) 1 to 2 per cent.

Terms.—Spring purchases payable Nov. 1st following ; orders for fall use payable Oct. 1st following year. No interest. Discount of 5 per cent. for cash on orders of one-half ton and over. Less than half ton strictly net cash. All goods F. O. B. Cars, Hamilton.

Bombay Bone Meal (strictly net cash), per ton..... \$26 50
Ammonia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent ; Phosphoric Acid, 14 to 16 per cent.

Nitrate Soda, Sulphate Ammonia, Sulphate Potash, Muriate Potash, Sulphuric Acid, and all Fertilizer Material.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TESTIMONIALS.

We do not quote from **books or published reports**, we quote from the **men who use our fertilizers**. They are **your neighbors**, see what they say of the matter.

The following are a few of the many testimonials of leading farmers and fruit growers who have used our fertilizers:

W. A. FREEMAN, Esq., Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—You will please find enclosed receipt for draft for twenty-five dollars, being amount of your second prize in potato contest won by me, and very promptly settled by you, please accept my thanks.

In 1891 we applied thirty hundred pounds of your Fertilizer on clover sod planted to potatoes, and notwithstanding a very dry season and soil of a light dry nature the crop yielded well and of good form. A test on some fruit trees showed decided results. This season you have an account of how we used your special potato manure in contest report, a liberal use of which secured me your very **handsome second prize** for acre of potatoes without other manure. I cannot express myself very well, but here is an opinion expressed on our crop of Freeman and R. N. Yorker, No. 2 potatoes before drought affected them.

A close observer, Mr. Anton Simmers of the firm of J. A. Simmers, Seedsman, Toronto. He says: "I congratulate you Mr. Pickett on having the most perfect stand of vine, greatest promise of yield in your New Freeman Potato that I have ever seen. It surprises me! Looking at the nature of your soil—so light and sandy—there is evidently the wants of the potato in Freeman's Potato Manure to lead a crop like this."

I remain, respectfully yours,

HENRY PICKETT

Clarkson, Nov. 25th, 1892.

EARLY POTATOES REALLY FINE.

W. A. FREEMAN, Esq., Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—The fertilizer bought of you last season I used it on different crops with good results, I used it on Onions, Carrots, Parsnips, Corn, Cabbage, Radishes and Cauliflowers, but my best results was on early Potatoes, they were really fine. I will want another ton next season, and will use two or three tons after next season on my Orchard and Raspberries.

I remain yours,

WM. ADAMS, Ontario Fruit Garden

Oshawa, Dec. 6th, 1892.

SHALL WANT FOUR TONS MORE.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to say the four tons fertilizer bought from you last spring gave great satisfaction.

I put on your potato manure at the rate of about 1200 lbs. to the acre, the soil was a poor piece of gravelly clay which had not been manured for many years. I selected this piece on purpose to test the value of your fertilizer. The potatoes came up quickly and grew rapidly to the surprise and admiration of all my neighbors. The yield was good and not a peck of rotten ones in the lot. I used your Super-Growth on my sweet corn ground, and your bone and potash on my onion and strawberry grounds, both of which increased the crop fully one quarter above that heretofore obtained without fertilizers. I shall want four tons more fertilizers next spring.

Freeman's Fertilizers are High Grade Manures. 41

from you, as it more than pays for itself in extra yield besides the extra quality, and I cannot afford to grow crops of any kind without it.

Yours truly,
Trenton, Nov. 24th, 1892. Signed, THOMAS FULLER.

EXCELLENT FOR CELERY AND CABBAGE.

W. A. FREEMAN, Esq., Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Your "Sure Growth" for celery and cabbage is an excellent manure, and will produce crops far superior to stable manure, also used your "Potato Manure" on potatoes and find I can produce cleaner and smoother tubers and earlier matured, than with any other manure I ever used.

Please fill my order for one ton for next springs use as I find I cannot garden profitably without it.

Yours truly,
Galt, Nov. 28th, 1892. Signed, GEORGE GARDNER.

ONIONS AND TOMATOES.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I take pleasure in stating that the Fertilizer bought from you last spring gave me great satisfaction.

Used your Sure Growth on my onion bed for two years without any manure, having a finer crop than where manure was used, and also getting rid of weeds. Also used it on tomatoes with best results. I consider it a first class fertilizer.

Yours truly,
St. David, Nov. 29th, 1892. Signed, THOMAS MOWER.

GOES DIRECT TO THE FRUIT.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I went a trial trip with a couple of tons of your Bone and Potash Fertilizer on my vineyard this last season, and I can assure you, (although the season was too wet for best results), that it did not take an expert to find out where it was used. The vines made just the right kind of growth, which is much desired by vineyardists—not that long rank growth that one gets at the expense of fruit by using nitrogenous or stable manure, and is also one of the principal cause of downy mildew and other fungorous diseases of the vine, from the fact that thick foliage does not admit a free circulation of air. But the strength appears to go direct to the fruit, for the berry and bunches were considerably larger than where there was none used, and the quality was the best. At any rate I have concluded to use it in large quantities in future because it pays. I also used some of the "Sure Growth" brand on Corn planted the 26th of June. My neighbors said that I was killing time but it got ripe just the same and turned out well.

I remain yours etc.,
Walkerville, Nov. 30, 1892. G. H. BENNET.

RIPENED TOMATOES TEN DAYS EARLIER.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your Fertilizer on different crops with the best results. Could tell to a plant where it was used on tomatoes, they being larger vines, better loaded, and ripened at least ten days earlier than where none was used, and can recommend it to growers as a first-class Fertilizer.

Yours truly,
Amford, Nov. 29, 1892. (Signed), JOSEPH BELL.

HIGHLY PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN.

DEAR SIR,—The Fertilizer I purchased from your agent, John Dalby, last spring, gave me satisfactory results. Used your "Sure Growth" on tomatoes and various other vegetables and am highly pleased with the result. Will want more the coming spring.

St. Davids, Nov. 27th, 1892.

Yours truly,

(Signed), W. G. SMITH.

A FIRST-CLASS PRODUCER.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—You requested me to send you a testimonial as regards to the Fertilizer. All I can say is that last spring I sent for a half ton of your Fertilizer and used it on corn and potatoes and could see a great difference in both, and can recommend it to every farmer as a first-class producer.

Leamington, Oct. 24th, 1891.

Yours respectfully,

Signed, GEORGE RUSSELL.

I WANT THREE TONS MORE.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

I have used your Fertilizer for two seasons and am very well satisfied with it. If my present arrangements for next years' cropping are carried out I shall need about three tons next spring.

Allandale, Nov. 22nd, 1892,

I am yours truly,

Signed, WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Tomatoes ten days earlier, Large Smooth Potatoes.

MR. JOHN DALBY.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry asking what was the result from the Freeman Fertilizers I purchased from you this season. I would say that from them I had good results.

I used the "Sure Growth" on tomatoes with the result that the crop was greatly increased, and from ten to twelve days earlier than usual. I am satisfied that this result was achieved from the use of the "Sure Growth."

I also used the Bone Fertilizer on potatoes with excellent results. The potatoes manured with stable manure were scabby and small, and those with the Fertilizer were large and smooth.

St. Davids, Nov. 28th, 1892.

I am truly yours,

Signed, JAS. D. HAIRLIE.

STIFFER STRAW, PLUMPER GRAIN.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Used your "Sure Growth" Fertilizer on fall wheat which was sown on sod that had not been broken for five years consequently very tough, on part of the field I used stable manure, the part where Fertilizer was used gave a stiffer straw and plumper grain than where manure was used.

Oxford, Aug. 4th, 1892.

Yours truly,

Signed, FRANK SCHULER.

DOUBLED CROP OF POTATOES.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Having used your Potato Fertilizer this year on a portion of land

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Once Used You Will Never Omit Them.

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upon which the yield last year was forty-eight bushels, this season it turned me one hundred bushels, thereby doubling the crop, and I have no hesitation in recommending you Potato Fertilizer to potato growers.
Stony Creek, Nov. 12th, 1892.

W. A. FREEMAN.

W. C. WEBSTER.

DEAR SIR,—After using your Manures for the last three years am of opinion that it is as cheap and serviceable as barn yard manure for my purpose, that is for fruit and vegetables. Will give you another order for next spring.

Yours truly,

Southend, Nov. 9th, 1892.

P. S. WRIGHT.

CAN TELL TO A DRILL MARK WHERE IT WAS USED.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Purchased one ton of your "Sure Growth" Fertilizer last spring. Used it on barley and corn and can see to a drill mark where it was used, especially in the barley, it being stronger growth and will ripen some days before the part of the field where none was used. And am pleased to place my order for one ton more.

Yours truly,

Locust Hill, July 25th, 1892.

Signed, WM. ARMSTRONG.

THIRTY-FIVE FIRST AND TWENTY-NINE SECOND PRIZES.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of your Fertilizer. I used it on different crops last spring and think it cannot be beat. I took thirty-five First Prizes and twenty-nine Second more than I have taken before. My potatoes were the best I ever grew, as also were strawberries and raspberries. Can recommend it to all growers. Will use it again.

Yours truly,

St. George, April 1st, 1892.

Signed, A. A. WOOLMAN.

GRAPES RIPEN EARLIER AND LARGER BERRIES.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your Fertilizer for two years on grapes with satisfactory results. The crops ripened earlier and the berry larger than with barn yard or any other manure I have tried.

Yours truly,

Beamsville, April 26th, 1892.

Signed, R. KELLY.

FOURTEEN BERRIES TO THE BOX.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on strawberries season of 1891, producing the largest crop of the best berries I ever had. Shipped a large number of boxes which averaged fourteen berries per box.

Yours truly,

St. Catharines, April 29th, 1892.

Signed, C. F. PURDY.

BEST MANURE EVER USED FOR GRAPES.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on our vineyard and must say it is the best manure we ever used for grapes. Could tell to a vine where it was used.

Signed, { G. BUSH.
A. BUSH.

Jordan, April 20th, 1892.

44 Each Package Bears Our Guaranteed Analysis.

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Used your "Bone Potash" Fertilizer on young grape-vines which gave a splendid growth, and am well pleased with results and can recommend it to grape growers.

Ridgetown, Oct. 21st, 1891.

Yours truly,

Signed, H. LOGAN.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizers on potatoes, turnips, corn, grape-vines and berry bushes, the effects of which was very satisfactory and believe it to be a good manure.

Thamesville, March 31st, 1892.

Yours truly,

Signed, JAMES FERGUSON.

FINE QUALITY, MATURING EARLY.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in saying the Fertilizer purchased from you last spring was used on my garden, maturing potatoes, onions, etc. earlier, and producing a very fine quality and can recommend it to others.

Harrow, Oct., 1891.

Yours truly,

Signed, P. L. QUICK.

DOUBLY AS GOOD.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Having used one half ton of your Fertilizer on fall wheat, I purposely missed several places in order to test its value, and from present appearances it would be doubly as good where it was used.

Effingham, April 22nd, 1892.

Yours truly,

Signed, PHILIP KLINE.

CORN THE BEST IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Sure Growth Fertilizer on Corn, securing a splendid crop, in fact the best in this neighborhood, also on my wheat this fall which is extra good. Sowed several stripes without any and can tell the difference to a drill. Can recommend it to others.

Duart, Oct. 21st, 1892.

Yours truly,

Signed, SEWART THOMSON.

CELERY.

DEAR SIR,—I used Freeman's Early Vegetable Manure on my celery this year as follows: One tablespoonful to a gallon of water well mixed, also mixed it with plaster, one-third to two-thirds plaster, and sowed it along each side of the trench with good effect.

"The Pines," Oakeville, Nov. 22nd, 1892.

Yours truly,

Signed, D. H. BAKER.

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and can recommend it to

Signed, H. LOGAN.

, corn, grape-vines and
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JAMES FERGUSON.

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Signed, P. L. QUICK.

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SEWART THOMSON.

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each side of the trench

ned, D. H. BAKER.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Having used your "Sure Growth" and Potato Fertilizer on different crops, I am sure that it is better and cheaper than stable manure. I had my rows staked off corn, carrots, mangles and parsnips. I could have shown you or any other person such a difference that you would not have believed it, had you not seen it with your own eyes.

I have young strawberry plants that look as if they were a year older than they are, and raspberries the same.

Stoney Creek, Nov. 12th, 1892.

Yours truly,

Signed, ELIAS PETITT.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

Used your Sure Growth Fertilizer on corn and oats, the part of the field where none was used is not as good. Please fill my order for more for fall use.

Yours truly,

Signed, DANIEL MCINTYRE.

Duart, Aug. 2nd, 1892.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS FULLY DOUBLED CROP.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Used about three hundred pounds of your Potato Manure on two-thirds of an acre of potatoes, which yielded fully double the crop to where none was used. Also on tomatoes, which was a very large crop and ripened earlier than where it was not used, ripening the whole crop. There were no green ones left on the vines this fall.

Your Bone and Potash for grapes has no equal and will be pleased to use more the coming season.

Bartonville, Nov. 14th, 1892.

Yours etc.,

Signed, DANIEL CROSTHWAITE.

FALL WHEAT.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer Fall of 1890 on Wheat. On part of the field I did not use any, and marked it so as to be able to tell the difference, which was useless, the part where Fertilizer was used was at least three inches higher, stronger plant, and in much better shape to withstand the Winter.

St. Catharines, Feb. 1891.

Signed, GEORGE BOYT.

TURNIPS.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure in saying the Fertilizer bought from you last spring gave best results. Used on Turnips which were planted on ground that has been cropped for at least 20 years without manure, getting a large crop of fine large roots and will use more.

Oakville, Jan. 1891.

Signed, JAS. FAIRFIELD.

Potatoes, Peach Trees and Tomatoes.

Used your Fertilizer on different crops. My potatoes better, larger tubers, and smoother than where none was used.

Could tell to a plant where it was used on tomatoes, they being larger vines, better loaded, and ripened sooner.

The young peach trees gave much better growth where it was used. I would not farm without it.

Homer, Feb. 1891.

Signed, THOMAS SMITH.

46 Freeman's Fertilizers are High Grade Manures.

PAID WELL FOR INVESTMENT.

DEAR SIR,—Have used your Fertilizer the past two seasons, and am convinced the process you now use in manufacturing it has greatly increased its merits. Used it on sweet corn, garden peas, field corn, potatoes and table beats the past season with satisfactory results, paying me well for the investment, and am pleased to place my order for over a ton more.

St. Catharines, January 15th, 1891.

Signed, JOHN H. BRODRICK.

SEND ME TWO TONS MORE.

DEAR SIR,—Having used a ton of your Grape Food on my orchard of peach trees in the spring of 1889, I have much pleasure in recommending it to others, as in my opinion it is grand food for peach trees, both for growth of trees and insuring an abundance of fruit, in fact, I have so much faith in its virtue that I have ordered two tons more for same orchard and another.

Niagara, August, 1889.

Signed, JNO. CARNOCHAN.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer last season on potatoes, tomatoes and garden crops, securing good results. My potatoes were the best I ever grew; the tubers were remarkably large size. Also used it on wheat last fall, and the crop is pronounced the best in this section. Can recommend it as the best Fertilizer I ever used, and when properly applied will pay well for the investment. Will be pleased to use more

Burlington, June, 1891.

Signed, A. BONAR BALFOUR.

DEAR SIR,—I have to inform you that I received your Catalogue for 1891 some time ago, and looking it over I see you received quite a number of testimonials from all parts of the country. I tried your Fertilizer last year with the following result, at our Union Exhibition here:

Collection of Potatoes.....	1st Prize
" Red Cabbage.....	1st "
" Green Cabbage.....	1st "
" Red Onions.....	1st "
" White Onions.....	1st "
" Tomatoes.....	1st "
" Cauliflowers.....	1st "
" Carrots.....	1st "
"	2nd "

And at Milton the same Potatoes took 1st prize; also Red Cabbage, Green Cabbage and Red Onions 1st Prize; White Onions and Cauliflowers 2nd prize. Now, Mr. Freeman, I am not writing to you as a farmer, only as a laboring man that has a little home of his own here in Acton, only to show you that I can compete with the best of our farmers in what they try to grow and show and take prizes with; but the half of the farmers in this country has not the heart to spend \$10 in anything but lots of barn-yard manure. I tell you and I am ready to show that I can take one-half the same amount of barn-yard manure they take and a little Fertilizer with it and grow one-half as many more Potatoes or Roots and Vegetables of any kind than they do, and of better quality, not a scab to be seen on my Potatoes. I used your Sure Growth brand Fertilizer last year. It beats them all. I used it on Potatoes and all kinds of garden stuff with that good result. I would like to get 200 lbs. of Sure Growth and 100 of Granulated Bone for poultry food, as I am satisfied that Sure Growth has helped my garden crop last year, as every one of my neighbors can testify that I had the best garden around, and done all the work after hours in the evening. Now, if living and well next year or this fall, I will let you know of the result of my experience with the Sure Growth.

Acton, April, 1891.

Signed, H. S. McDONALD.

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JOHN H. BRODRICK.

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. BONAR BALFOUR.

Catalogue for 1891 some
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I will let you know of the

, H. S. McDONALD.

NEARLY DOUBLING CROP OF OATS.

DEAR SIR,—Have used your Fertilizer on fruit trees and grain crops with good results. Used it on oats, nearly **Doubling the Crop**, and securing a good catch of grass seed, and believe it to be as represented.
Queenston, September, 1889.

Signed, JOHN CLYDE.

WILL USE MORE.

DEAR SIR,—Have used your Fertilizer on potatoes, and am well pleased with the returns. Believe it to be as you represent it, and will use more.
St. Catharines, January 15th, 1891.

Signed, J. H. RYCKMAN.

YOUR FERTILIZER A PAYING INVESTMENT.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on wheat and oats. My oat crop would not have returned the seed, had I not used the Fertilizer. By its use I had a good yield of overweight oats. The yield of wheat was very satisfactory, and the purchase of your Fertilizer was a paying investment.

I am pleased to place my order for more for the coming season.
Queenstown, Jan. 1891.

Signed, JOHN KERR.

EARLIER AND LARGER POTATOES.

DEAR SIR,—Tried your Fertilizer last year on early potatoes, and found that it gave me earlier potatoes and larger ones than those grown on bay yard manure. Can recommend it to growers.
Bartonville Jan. 1891.

Signed, HARRY F. BURKHOLDER.

Tablespoonful to a Hill, nearly Double the Crop.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your Fertilizer on different crops, and am more than satisfied with the results. The peach trees that I used it on have grown almost as much again as those trees I did not use it on, the fruit was much larger and a heavier crop. I used one tablespoonful to a hill of corn, and had a most abundant crop, nearly double to that on which it was not used. There was a marked difference in the potatoes, those on which I used the Fertilizer being much earlier, cleaner and larger in size. R. spones, very large berries.

I think it is the best I ever used, and intend giving you a larger order for this year.
Niagara, Ont., Jan. 16th, 1890.

Signed, HUGH WATT.

GOOSEBERRIES AND VEGETABLES.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of your Fertilizers.

Used Bone and Potash the last two seasons on gooseberries, derived therefrom best results.

I have used "Sure Growth" on different kinds of vegetables, securing paying returns, and can recommend it for all kinds of soil and crops.
Hamilton, Jan. 1891.

Signed, HENRY E. SPICER.

ONIONS AND TOMATOES.

DEAR SIR,—I have used some of your Fertilizer and find it a benefit to tomatoes, ripening the crops earlier and more general. Never picked so many ripe tomatoes of so few vines.

My onions ripened earlier by ten days where the Fertilizer was used.
Burlington, Feb. 1891.

Signed, JOSEPH LINDLEY

Earlier Grapes, Smoother Pears, send me another ton.

DEAR SIR,—Having used your Fertilizer the past season, will say I am well pleased with results for the following reasons:

1. My grapes were harvested a week or ten days earlier.
2. Berries larger and sweeter and ripened more even.
3. Vines in better shape for next year's crop; also used on pears with good results, pears smoother and more even in size.

Am pleased to place my order for another ton for this season.
Beamsville, January, 1890. Signed, SAMUEL M. CULP

FIVE FIRST AND TWO SPECIAL PRIZES.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to say the Fertilizer purchased from you last season gave entire satisfaction; used it on turnips, carrots, mangels and sugar beets, upon which I took five first and two special prizes. (J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele & Brown.) can speak in the highest terms of its qualities, and can recommend it to any one who may require a Fertilizer as being of the best quality. You will please send me another ton for the coming season.

Oakville, Jan. 23rd, 1891. Signed, GEO. F. HUSBAND

TOOK FIRST PRIZE.

Having used the Fertilizer manufactured by Mr. W. A. Freeman, of Hamilton, can safely say that I am satisfied with the result, some of my neighbors living close by me having a good many rotten potatoes, while I scarcely had any rotten to speak of. I give the Fertilizer a good deal of credit for the result.

Oakville, Feb. 1891. Signed, S. COOPER

DEAR SIR,—Used your "Sure Growth" Brand Fertilizer on tomatoes with good results, taking first prize at Fall Fair.

Barley, good crop with fine catch of grass seed, also used on mangels, corn and sugar beets, took first prize on sugar beets at Fall Fair, and believe it to be a good Fertilizer.

Virgil, January, 1890. Signed, J. M. FIELD & SONS

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on oats last season, getting 42 bushels per acre which was a large yield for last season, as oats was a very poor crop in this section.

Jordan Station, March 2nd, 1891. Signed, C. M. HONSBARGER

"SURE GROWTH" AHEAD OF GUANO.

DEAR SIR,—Have pleasure in saying I have used your Fertilizer with satisfactory results. Before using your Sure Growth I thought there was nothing made in Fertilizer to equal Guano, but after using it on lettuce I found I could get two crops off the same ground where "Sure Growth" was used, while I was harvesting one where Guano was used. I will always use "Sure Growth" in future.

consider it has no equal.
Signed, JOHN POTTER,
Hamilton, Ont., January, 1890. Hothouse and Market Gardener

WILL USE DOUBLE AS MUCH NEXT YEAR.

I have used your Fertilizer on grass, the lawns of St. Thomas Cemetery with good results. I think our lawns never looked better than they do now, and I attribute it mainly to the liberal use of your Fertilizer, and next year will use double as much and can cheerfully recommend it to all persons who seek to produce nice grass without weeds.

Signed, CHAS. REA,
Chairman Com. St. Thomas Cemetery

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SAMUEL M. CULP

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GEO. F. HUSBAND

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Signed, S. COOPER

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JOHN POTTER,
House and Market Gardener

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CHAS. REA,
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The Freeman Fertilizers are Reliable.

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I FIND DECIDED BENEFIT.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer the past two seasons on fall wheat, and find a decided benefit from it, obtaining good yield and sample; also on sweet corn, which proved satisfactory.

Can recommend it to any one wishing to make use of Fertilizer.
St. Catharines, Jan. 15th, 1891.

Signed, C. E. MAY.

STRAWBERRIES, CELERY AND PEACH TREES.

The Fertilizer purchased from you last spring was used on young peach trees, now strawberry patch and celery, which gave best satisfaction. Peach trees gave three feet and over of new wood to less than one foot where none was used.

We consider there is none to equal it for celery and strawberries.

Darlington, January, 1891.

Signed, { P. Y. BARCOCK.
J. M. BARCOCK.
W. E. BARCOCK.

Black Currants Increased from 46 to 129 Baskets.

DEAR SIR,—Picked 46 baskets of black currants season of 1888, gave same bushes dressing of your Fertilizer, from which I picked 129 baskets this season, also used it on peach trees and grape vines with good results, and am pleased to place my order for more.

Niagara, Ont., Sept. 1889.

Signed, JAS. ROBINSON.

WILL ALWAYS USE IT.

DEAR SIR,—Have used your Fertilizers for several years with the best results. Season of 1890 used it on wheat, vegetables and grapes, receiving at least 35 per cent. better yield of good, plump wheat by its use. Grapes (young vines) making extraordinary growth of good, strong wood. I will always use it.

St. Catharines, January 15th, 1891.

Signed, J. A. WOODRUFF.

DEAR SIR,—Have used your Fertilizers, and can highly recommend them for all kinds of crops, and believe them to be as you represent them.

Darlington, Jan. 1881.

Signed, EDWIN THORPE.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure in testifying to the excellent qualities the Bone and Potash manufactured by the Freeman Fertilizer Works, Hamilton, obtained from you this spring. Have used it on small fruits and vegetables with surprising results. In fact, I am told some of my crops are the best in town—first is, those on which the fertilizer was used. I had a square of strawberry plants in last fall. This spring I used the Fertilizer on them and their growth was remarkable, producing a good crop of fine strawberries. I consider it indispensable.

Reporter Office, Delhi, June, 1891.

W. PEMBERTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEAR SIR,—Used your "FLOWER FERTILIZER" on window plants, and used anything to equal it for all kinds of house plants, giving darker foliage, more and brighter bloom. Can highly recommend it to any one having the care of plants.

Darlington, June, 1891.

Signed, A. COLLINSON.

DEAR SIR,—I was down to Mr. E. L. Smith's last night, and he was telling me of your "SUM GROWTH" Fertilizer was splendid for beans; if you can recommend would like to give it a trial. Mr. Smith has a field of wheat that is grand. I am

going to plant my beans, the last of this week, and if you can send it so that I will get it in time, you can send me four or five hundred weight.

Duart, June 2nd, 1891.

Signed, JOHN BLUE.

A PROFITABLE EXPERIMENT.

From the Journal of Agriculture, Montreal, Que., Jan. 1891.

THE FREEMAN FERTILIZER.—M. Seraphin Guevremont, of Sorel, writes me word that:—"The land on which we spread the artificial manure you sent us in the spring has yielded from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. more bushels of swedes than the adjoining part that had none; that is, from 100 to 120 bushels more to the acre." Taking swedes to be worth 10 cents a bushel at Sorel, this would be equal to an additional return of from \$10.00 to \$12.00 an acre. All the land received a moderate dressing of common village dung.

I need hardly say that, as the Fertilizer cost about \$3.00 an acre, this experiment turned out a profitable one.

THE LARGEST CROP I EVER HAD.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Bone and Potash Fertilizer on peaches and pears, receiving a very abundant yield, the largest crop I ever had, and am pleased to place my order for over a ton more for the coming season's use.

Niagara, Jan. 28th, 1890.

Signed, J. NIVEN

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

DEAR SIR,—I have used the Bone and Potash manufactured by you for two years. The result has been entirely satisfactory. I consider it an excellent fertilizer and fully equal to what was represented.

St. Catharines, Jan. 1892.

Signed, DR. W. S. DOWNEY

MELONS.

DEAR SIR,—Your Fertilizer for melons has no equal. Used it last season which was unfavorable for melons that were planted late, securing a large crop which ripened early. Will use it again.

Burlington, January, 1891.

Signed, WM. BELL

TOMATOES AND MELONS.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on tomatoes and melons with good results. Tomatoes grew faster, yielded greater and ripened earlier than where none was used. With same results as above on the melons.

Aldershot, Feb. 1891.

Signed, ALLAN LEMON

DEAR SIR,—We have used a car load of your Fertilizer on oats, wheat and potatoes, with the most pleasing results. For top dressing, on fall wheat, the results were very appreciable.

We also used it on cucumbers, beets, radishes, onions and other vegetables, and find it unsurpassable. We can highly recommend this Fertilizer, and think it would be impossible to farm without it.

St. Davids, Feb. 3rd, 1891.

Signed, CHAS. THOMPSON,
Manager of S. & W. H. Collinson's Farm

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, Jan. 1891.

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MPSON,

& W. H. Collinson's Farm

Potatoes, Celery, Tomatoes and Raspberries.

DEAR SIR,—The Fertilizer bought from you last season was used on different crops with great results.

Raspberries, picked \$150.00 worth from half an acre, best crop I ever had. Tomatoes, potatoes and celery gave extra good yield, and there is nothing to equal it for growing celery and tomato plants. I will always use it.

You will please send me another ton, as I cannot afford to farm without it.

Burlington, Jan. 1891.
Signed, J. W. BRIDGDMAN.

IT MAKES BIG, SMOOTH POTATOES.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Sure Growth Fertilizer on potatoes which was planted on very poor ground, getting a good yield of large, smooth potatoes; on the same piece where no Fertilizer was used, the potatoes were not worth digging, and are still in the ground.

Used it on Snider Blackberry, increased wood growth at least one-third, berries at least double the size of those where none was used and much heavier loaded.

It also doubled my crop of tomatoes, and ripened them at least ten days or two weeks earlier. I will want more for the coming season, and you can depend upon me for a regular customer.

St. Davids, January 23rd, 1890.

Signed, JOHN DALBY.

POTATOES AND GRAPES.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on potatoes and grapes which was very satisfactory. The potatoes were much larger and smoother than where none were used. I never had a better crop, they grew so rapid the bugs did not have the effect on them that they did on the part where it was not used. I can recommend it to others.

Stoney Creek, January, 1891.

Signed, W. H. SPERA.

LARGE INCREASE IN FALL WHEAT.

DEAR SIR,—Having used your Fertilizers the past two seasons, can speak highly of them. The result on Fall Wheat was good, securing about 34 bushels good plump wheat per acre.

The average where no Fertilizer was used was about 15 bushels per acre. Used it also on Barley and sweet corn, which yielded at least one-third more than where none was used.

Am pleased to place my order for more for this spring's use.

St. Catharines, January 15th, 1891.

Signed, JOHN BURDY.

FAR SURPASSED MY EXPECTATIONS.

DEAR SIR,—I have used for some time now the "Sure Growth" Fertilizer manufactured by your firm, and am well pleased with it. Am satisfied that the yield was better, and also obtained a good stand of clover. The season being very bad owing to the excessive rains in the spring, followed by extreme drought, we did not get as good results as had there been a favorable season. I also bought another ton in the fall to put on my wheat, and must say that there was a marked difference where I used it and where I did not apply it. Can recommend it to all my brother farmers.

Catharines, Jan. 1890.

Signed, W. A. N. WEST.

LARGE CROP GRAPES—NO MILDEW.

DEAR SIR,—The Fertilizer purchased from you last spring was used on Grapes with best satisfaction, securing a splendid crop free from mildew. (Grapes through this section was very much effected with mildew last season.) Can recommend it as a good manure.

Benston, Jan. 16th, 1891.

Signed, PORTER ADAMS.

CORN ELEVEN FEET HIGH.

DEAR SIR,—Having tried your Sure Growth Brand on my corn, sugar beets and other garden produce, and find it just the thing for a big crop, my corn is now 11 feet tall. Will always have it in the future.

St. Catharines, September, 1889.

Signed, J. A. WOODRUFF.

WE THINK IT CANNOT BE BEAT.

DEAR SIR,—We have much pleasure in saying that we have used your Fertilizer with satisfactory results. For onions and garden crops generally, we think it cannot be beat.

Niagara Fall South, Jan. 14th, 1891.

Signed, EFFRICK & STRETTON,
Hothouse and Market Gardeners.

CARROTS LAY LIKE EGGS IN A NEST.

DEAR SIR,—It is a pleasure for me to recommend your Fertilizer. I have now used it for three years with the best results; for a cabbage crop it far exceeds manure. If I were growing large quantities of cabbages for shipping and had to contend with drought, I should use it entirely, marking out with a corn marker and applying direct where the plant is set and the result is sure. This season I grew the largest crop of carrots I ever harvested. I never thinned a carrot and they grew till they lay like eggs in a nest, at the rate of about 700 bushels per acre.

Niagara Falls South, 1891.

Signed, JOS. RUDD.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD USE IT.

DEAR SIR,—I used some of your Fertilizer last season on a lawn and various vegetables in the garden, and am highly pleased with the result. I think every farmer would further his own interest by a free use of the Fertilizer.

274 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Jan. 9th, 1891.

Signed, INWOOD TURVIL,
Seed Merchant.

USED FERTILIZER WITH PROFIT.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your Bone and Potash on grape vines, also on pears and peaches with good results. I have used your Sure Growth on garden vegetables. I therefore take great pleasure in adding my testimony to the success and profit which had attended the use of your Fertilizers on the different crops that I have used them.

Niagara, Ont., Jan. 16th, 1890.

Signed, S. CALLORY.

LAKEHURST STOCK FARM.

DEAR SIR,—The Fertilizer I purchased from you gave me every satisfaction, especially the Sure Growth on potatoes, the crop being prolific and of good clean quality.

Oakville, Jan. 1891.

Signed, S. E. BRAMELD,
Breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and
Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

USED FERTILIZERS FOR 8 OR 10 YEARS, BUT FOUND NOTHING TO EQUAL YOURS.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure recommending your Fertilizers. I used them on potatoes last season without manure and the potatoes were as fine as any I ever raised, yielding about 375 bushels per acre. I used it on Onions, Carrots, &c., with

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They add Permanent Value to the Soil.

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great success. I tried a few rows without Fertilizer, the contrast was seen through the season, and in the fall at least one-third less in yield. I have been using Fertilizer for the last 8 or 10 years . . . and other brands, but have found nothing to equal yours and have also found that in dealing with your firm, I have been treated in a straightforward gentlemanly manner. You are at liberty to use this if you wish, or will answer any questions asked as far as I know.

Niagara Falls South,

Signed, WALTER KERR.

TOMATOES AND MELONS.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizer on Tomatoes and Melons, planted on poor ground, securing a very large crop in both instances, and can recommend it as a first-class manure for garden crops.

Burlington, January, 1891.

Signed, FRED BELL.

FULLY DOUBLED A CROP OF OATS.

DEAR SIR,—Worked farm for Mr. John Clyde, Niagara Township, used your Sure Growth Brand Fertilizer on Oats, which resulted in fully doubling the crop, and your Bone and Potash on Peach trees, getting good wood growth and better fruit.

Queenston, Jan. 2nd, 1890.

Signed, THOS. GAYNOR.

BEST IN THE FIELD.

DEAR SIR,—I have used four tons of your Fertilizer last season with satisfactory results, and I shall want more this season.

To show you a practical experiment on potatoes, my neighbor just opposite my line was applying as much barn manure as he could plough in, for early potatoes. I gave him 50 lbs. Sure Growth to give it a practical test. He grew a row next to manure and used no Fertilizer of any kind, say like this:

- 1st. No manure. No crop.
- 2nd. Sure Growth. Best in the field.
- 3rd. No manure, No crop.

The row with the Fertilizer was a wonder to all who looked at it during the season.

Again a similar test on my own land, which has had no manure for fifteen years. I planted my late potatoes at the same date as my neighbor above referred to. He filled his land with barnyard manure, and I applied your Phosphate, and to my great surprise I produced the best crop. Am highly pleased with effects on all crops. I used it on everything I produce; Fruits and Vegetables is my hobby. I may say for Celery it is indispensable; effects were wonderful.

Stanford, Jan. 18th, 1891.

Signed, P. S. WRIGHT.

BETTER QUALITY OF FRUIT.

I have used your Bone Meal on Grapes, and find it is a first-class Fertilizer for grapes, having increased the quantity of fruit very much and produced a very fine growth.

Queenstown, Jan., 1890.

Signed, GEO. D. PREST.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Fertilizers on Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries and other small fruits with best results. Also on potatoes, securing a better yield of large, smooth stock.

Can recommend it to any one wishing a good manure, you can depend on me as regular customer, as I always intend using it.

Salt, Jan. 1st, 1891.

Signed, JAMES FINDLEY.

POTATOES.

DEAR SIR,—I take pleasure in stating the Fertilizer bought from you last Spring gave me great satisfaction. Planted a bag of Potatoes, Charter Oak, upon which I used it, and harvested fourteen bags of fine, large, smooth tubers. Can recommend it as the best manure I ever used.

Oakville, Jan'y 23rd, 1891.

Signed, JAS. G. BIGGER.

TURNIPS AND RASPBERRIES.

DEAR SIR,—I saw your Fertilizer used by a neighbor last season on turnips and raspberries, which was planted on ground that had not been manured for a least 15 or 20 years, (consequently very poor,) and can safely say there never was better crops grown in this section than they were. I am pleased to give my order for what I will want for this season's use, and can recommend it to others as a good manure.

Oakville, Jan., 1891.

Signed, JAMES E. EARL.

HUBBARD SQUASH, CELERY AND TOMATOES.

DEAR SIR,—The Fertilizer purchased from you last season gave entire satisfaction. Used it on Hubbard Squash, Celery and Tomatoes, producing good yield in each instance and can recommend it as a splendid manure. Will be pleased to use more the coming season.

Oakville, Jan'y 23rd, 1891.

Signed, B. G. MOORE.

BETTER GROWTH AND LARGER FRUIT.

DEAR SIR,—I used your Grape Food on Peach Trees, and found they made better growth and the fruit was larger and better on the trees where I used it than on the part of the orchard where none was used.

I will be pleased to send you my order for this season's use.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Jan. 16th, 1890.

Signed, R. CURRIE.

ENSILAGE CORN.

DEAR SIR,—Used your Sure Growth Fertilizer on ground sown to Ensilage Corn, giving entire satisfaction, producing a very large yield.

Hamilton, 1892.

BRIGGS BROS.

Kindly hand this book to your neighbor if you already have a copy, or if you do not require it.

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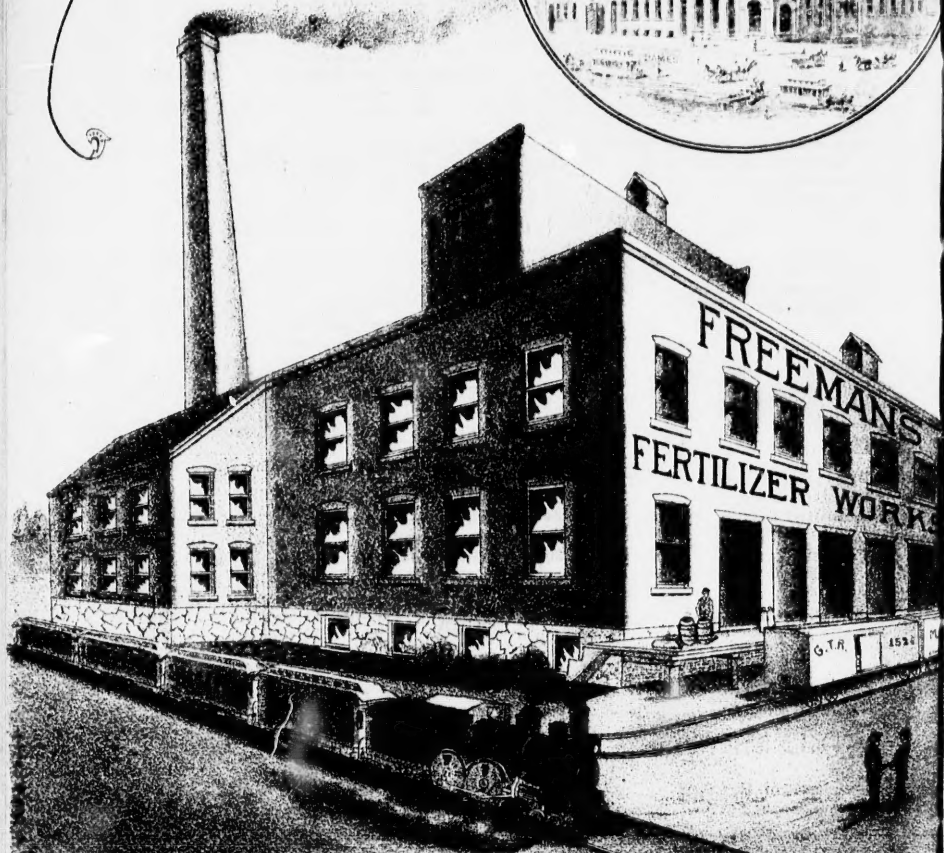
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Handwritten: Heston papers

W.A. FREEMAN
HAMILTON ONT.



FREEMAN'S FERTILIZER WORKS EAST HAMILTON

Agent at

